Newport Mercury
Published every SATURDAY by
PRATT & MESSER,
AT CORNER OF
Market sq. & Thames street.

TERMS.—$2,00 per annum; or $1,75 if paid strictly in advance.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar and a quarter per square (12 lines) for the first three insertions, and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion. Those who advertise by the year, can make contracts on liberal terms.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of real estate, or auction sales, sent in by strangers, must be paid at the usual rates.

Cards of acknowledgment, religious notices, and the like, one insertion, 50 cents per square.

Births, marriages and deaths, inserted without charge; but all additions to the ordinary announcement, as obituary notices, &c., will be charged at 4 cents per line, no charge being less than 75 cents.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Job Printing

in its various branches, executed with despatch.

P. A. PRATT,... WM. MESSER

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 105. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863. Number 5,448.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

"THY WILL BE DONE!"

"Thy will be done!" a sentence small it seems,
Yet filled with meaning. In the brightest beams
Of finite wisdom who has fully known
The will of God? What human heart has shown
Unquestioning obedience? Oh! how oft
Will the despairing glance be cast aloft,
When sorrow's icy mantle closer clings,
Spite of instinctive Nature's shudderings,
And wraps the soul within its stern embrace
'Till it forgets the prayer for strength and grace,
'Mid its sad groans of spirit agony
To utter o'er with anguish'd tones the cry
"Thy will be done!"

What has not man accomplished? Has not he
Conquer'd the raging of thy waves thou sea?
Glancing from earth has he not track'd each star,
And mark'd its every movement from afar?
From distant lands their choicest stores he brings,
O'er the opprest'd his robe protecting flings
Forces the lion to respect his might,
And from the darkness reproduces light.
The elements obey him; breezes fill
The spreading sail; while, at his lightest will,
The vessel mounts the wave; earth glows again
Redoubled blessings for his toil; the plain
Bears on its breast the waving corn; the trees
Load with their perfumes ev'ry passing breeze;
Rich fruits reward his labor; flow'rets sweet
Spring from the turf, and bl'ssom at his feet;
E'en fire submits itself to him and gleams
With light and heat subdued; the sun's warm beams
He moderates; upon the lightning's wings
His thoughts are swift convey'd, and yet he clings
To earth, and will not spread the spirit sound
That breathes from nature in her busy round
"Thy will be done!"

Oh! how submissive! bend thy head proud man!
Create not dissonance in Nature's plan!
In grief or joy, in care or triumph prove
Obedient unto Him whose name is *Love*,
When sorrow fills thee with her darkest gloom
'Mid throes of anguish at the lov'd one's tomb;
When sickness binds thee to a couch of pain
And when the lamp of life beams bright again
In manhood's bloom, and at the hour of death,
Murmur it softly with thy latest breath
"Thy will be done!"

FUNERAL HYMN,

ON THE DEATH OF REV. HENRY JACKSON.

BY ANNIE W. ALMY.

Toll ye the bell! Toll the bell!
For the righteous has gone to his God.
Toll ye the bell! Toll the bell!
While ye lay him beneath the cold clod.

A chieftain has fallen, a hero has gone,
He fell in the battle of life;
He joins in the chorus of Heaven's great song,
He returns no more to the strife.

The valiant has fallen, a chieftain is slain,
And the cup at the cistern is broken,
We see him no more, but the broad silken chain
Of love he has left is a token.

Farewell blessed Spirit, no more we shall see
Thy countenance beaming with Grace;
No more to be fed from the altar by thee,
Now left in death's chilly embrace.

We will think of thee often on Heaven's bright shore,
Where saints of all ages are gathered,
We will think what a welcome thee had at the door,
When the cord of thy life here was severed.

Useful Hints.

BE CHEERFUL AT YOUR MEALS.—The benefit derived from food taken, depends very much upon the condition of the body while eating.—If taken in a moody, cross or despairing condition of the mind, digestion is much less perfect and slower than when taken with a cheerful disposition. The very rapid and silent eating, too common among Americans, should be avoided, and some topics of interest introduced at meals that all may partake in, and if a hearty laugh is occasionally indulged in, it will be all the better.

It is not uncommon that a person dining in pleasant and social company can eat and digest well that which, when eaten alone and the mind absorbed in some deep study or brooding over cares and disappointments, would be long undigested in the stomach, causing disarrangement and pain, and if much indulged in, become the cause of permanent and irreparable injury to the system.

A PINT of water may be evaporated by two ounces of coal's. In its evaporation it swells into two hundred and sixteen gallons of steam, with a mechanical force sufficient to raise a weight of thirty-seven tons a foot high. The steam thus produced has a pressure equal to that of common atmospheric air; and by allowing it to expand, by virtue of its elasticity, a further mechanical force may be obtained, at least equal in amount to the former. A pint of water, therefore, and two ounces of common coal, are thus rendered capable of doing as much work as is equivalent to seventy-four tons raised a foot high.

THE circumference of the earth measures twenty-five thousand miles; and if it were begirt with an iron railway, such a train as above described, carrying two hundred and forty passengers, could be drawn round it by the consumption of about thirty tons of coke, and the circuit could be accomplished in five weeks.

GROG.—Mixed liquors are called "grog" because Admiral Vernon, who was the first to mix his sailors' allowance with water, was nicknamed "Old Grog" from his wearing a *grogram* coat; and this name (grog) was given to the adulterated liquor he compelled the seamen of the fleet to drink.

ONE quart of wheat flour weighs 1 lb. avoirdupois; one quart of Indian meal, 1 lb. 2 oz.; one quart of soft butter, 1 lb. 1 oz.; one quart of lump sugar, 1 lb.; one quart of white powdered sugar, 1 lb. 1 oz.; one quart of best brown sugar, 1 lb. 2 oz.; 10 eggs, average size, weigh 1 lb.

OATMEAL is adulterated with barley-flour of the husks of barley. A pint of pure oatmeal will weigh heavier than a pint of the adulterated.

Selected Tale.

THE LOVED AND LOST ONE.

A Jewish Story.

BY MRS. L. LARNED.

The last rays of the setting sun were gilding the towers and temples, the magnificent palaces and splendid baths of Jerusalem. Its rich glow illumined the curtains of mist that hung like a delicate drapery over every object. The whole view was strikingly lovely; but no part of the city presented a scene of more delicious and inviting luxury, than the gardens of Benladdi, where flowers of every hue, and fruits of every variety, with vines, and bubbling brooks and fountains, combined for the enjoyment of the favored mortal who now reclined on the flowery turf, apparently watching, with restless and eager anxiety, the approach of some one from a small, arched door in the wall. His large dark eyes were bright with hope, and his cheeks glowed with impatience.

'I am weary of this suspense, this agony of anxiety,' said Benladdi, rising from his rural couch and walking toward the door, which he pushed gently open. 'She comes not,' said he, pacing the avenue with hurried step. He pressed his hands upon his brow and said aloud, 'Zeluma! thou wilt destroy thy friend, and ruin thine own peace for an idle vow. Surely, thou can'st not mean to keep it!' continued he, taking a letter from the folds of his robe, on which he gazed earnestly.

While thus employed, a tall and beautifully graceful female glided in with noiseless step, and stood before him, with her hands crossed upon her bosom, and her finely formed head bent forward. Her dress, though not rich, was well adapted to display her exquisitely moulded form to the best advantage. A drapery of delicate texture fell from her shoulders, and partly covered her linen tunic, which was fitted to her shape by a broad girdle of pale blue. Her raven locks were bound back by a fillet, from her lofty, polished brow, though a few of the glossy tresses had strayed from their confinement, and rested on her swan-like neck and glowing cheek. Her complexion, though dark, was so pure that you might almost see the blood mantling through the veins. Her eyes were concealed by their dark lashes, that seemed resting their silken fringes on her blushing cheek; but no one could look on her, as she stood in her attitude of proud humility, without expecting to meet their glances with admiration.

'Zeluma,' said the delighted Benladdi, bending as if in adoration, and pressing the hem of her drapery to his lips, 'Zeluma, have you come to bless me? have you come to say the blissful words, 'Benladdi, I am thine!'

Not a sound was heard from the rosy lips of the maiden, who raised her dark eyes to his face, and fixed them for a moment with timid tenderness on his expressive and love beaming countenance.

'Hear me once more, Zeluma,' said he, taking her hand. 'and do not let an idle whim or promise, given when a simple child, you hung upon your mother's neck, or frolicked at her knees—oh, do not let such a promise ruin the peace of him who loved you almost from the moment he saved your precious life.'

My vow is registered in Heaven, Benladdi, for it was made to my dying mother, and it may not be broken,' said Zeluma, firmly though mildly.

'Your mother herself, if she were alive, would plead my cause, for she always welcomed Benladdi as a friend, and miserable as she was, found some comfort in my society. She told me that you was a Jewish maiden, born far from your country and home.'

Zeluma started at the sound of home, and, pressing her hands upon her bosom, said, 'ere the Passover, which is not one moon from us, Benladdi shall know my heart.'

'Thanks and blessings rest on thee, maiden, for the promise; but give me some sign that I may hope you will share my fortunes. I am, as you know, free to choose among the daughters of my people. My father, before his death, said, 'if thou lovest the maiden, make her thy wife; she is virtuous and lovely, and will be to thee as Rebecca was to Isaac.' Look but once upon me with the eyes of love, Zeluma, that I may feel the joy of hope, and I will wait patiently thy bidding.'

The cheeks of Zeluma blushed deeply; the eloquent blood suffused for a moment even her neck and brow; and, though she trembled with emotion, she still concealed the expression of her melting eye. But Benladdi did not despair, when he saw the tender smile that played in the dimples and lines round her beautiful mouth, tho' she opened it only to say, 'I am bound by an oath;' and, turning from him, walked to the small door, through which she had entered the garden. Ere she closed it, she said, 'Will Benladdi listen to the songs of the minstrels before the evening meal? they wait now in the banquetting room.'

'I have no taste for their loud minstrelsy, and shall leave the banquet early, to wander where the palm lifts its branches to the breeze, and where the brook as it leaves the roots of the willows, makes such sounds as Zeluma loves. Will you, too, seek the evening breeze; when the moonlight trembles upon the rill? Say, Zeluma, will you meet me at the grove of palms?'

'I am here to do thy bidding, Benladdi—if thou sayest to thy servant, go—'

She blushed and hesitated; while Benladdi who had advanced to her, put his hands to her lips, and said, 'hush, hush, Zeluma. Why wilt thou offend me with such words? Thou knowest full well that thou art free as air. I, Zeluma, yes, I am the slave; I would not hold thee a moment, by any bond but that of affection.'

'I know thy generous nature, and I feel thy nobleness; and yet, if it will not offend Benladdi, I shall wait with the maidens, and remain after the banquet with Rachel, though I love the music of the rill better than the song of the minstrel.—Thou must look upon me only as thy bondswoman, until my vow is accomplished, then Benladdi shall know all that is passing here.' She pressed her hands upon her heart, smiled and retired.

'Virtuous, and wise as beautiful and modest,' murmured Benladdi, as he turned slowly away and walked towards the palace.

The young maiden went quietly to her employment. Though her heart beat joyously in her bosom, the fear that she had not fulfilled her vow, that she was even then breaking it every moment, would cross her bright and lovely visions, like a dark cloud on a brilliant sky. But she would say, 'My mother never meant I should not love goodness and virtue; and who that knows Benladdi, does not love him? Beside, there are but a few days wanting to complete the time when I may open the mysterious packet, and know why I may not love and marry until eighteen summers have passed over my head. Perhaps,' she would add, while the thought would make her heart sink and her frame shudder, 'perhaps I am doomed to misery and shame.' But these forebodings would soon give place to hopes as beautiful and bright as the rainbow, whilst she moved round like a sylph among the maidens of the household, beloved for her gentleness and goodness, and admired for her wisdom.

It was her duty to tend the flowers, and the vases and baskets being filled, she repaired to the garden at sunset, the day before her mother's mysterious packet was to be opened. Agitated and restless, she pursued her usual round, though her fingers trembled, and tears fell upon the gay garlands. Benladdi joined her, and seeing her agitation, bade her leave the flowers. Leading her to a seat, he threw himself at her feet, and reclined some time in silence, watching, with tender anxiety, her varying color and humid eyes.

'Zeluma,' said he in a tone of gentle reproach, 'I hope you do not wish to recall the promise you have made me.'

'Oh, no; but I am restless and uneasy, though I know not why. I long, yet dread, to open the packet, for it seems as if my destiny must be an appalling one, when I reflect on all my mother said and suffered.'

'Have no such alarming fears,' replied the anxious Benladdi, rising and seating himself beside her. 'Whatever your fate may be, mine is inseparably connected with it; but banish all fear from your tender bosom; your mother has only exacted from you some difficult pilgrimage, or penance, which I can surely make light by my aid and sympathy.'

'Of your childhood I know nothing; I once asked your mother for some account of your father, and his tribe, but her extreme agitation alarmed me; on recovering her composure, she exclaimed, 'Ask me not of my people, ask me not from whence I came. I swear, by the God who made me, that I am innocent, miserable as I am, and ever shall be on earth.—My sufferings will soon end, and with this loved one, our race is extinct.' She then pressed you to her bosom, in uncontrollable agony. How one so lovely, so blameless and holy, could be so miserable, I never could divine. Even your caresses, innocent and engaging as you was, never brought a smile to her countenance. And when you grew older, and hovered round her like a guardian angel, she would turn from you and weep.'

'I never,' said Zeluma, 'saw a smile on my mother's face; though I have often, very often, seen her pale cheek wet with tears. Of my home,' she continued, 'I have no recollections. My mother was, I have reason to suppose, carried away captive, before I was born; but she never allowed me to look at the past—and though I was her all, and she evidently doated on me, there were moments when I thought the sight of me was loathsome and revolting to her. The two last years of her life, she was more composed and happy; for she devoted herself to the service of God, and generally appeared calm, except when something agitated her, and brought on those dreadful paroxysms of agony.—The last she had was in the temple. I think she must have seen a spirit, for she gazed on the door, where a loathsome leper had presented himself for purification, until her eyes seemed bursting their sockets; her face was livid, her hands were pressed upon her bosom, she screamed for me to fly. 'Tis not time yet my loved one—not yet—fly—fly—touch not—' She could not finish the sentence, for her tongue clove to her stiffened mouth, and she fell into strong convulsions. They carried her home, but she never rose from her bed again; and while she was dying, I reads a solemn vow, neither to love or to marry, until I had read what the packet contained, which I was to open on the day I was eighteen. A few hours after I received it she expired. That I have endeavored to keep that vow most faithfully, you, Benladdi, will, I think, acknowledge. If I have not kept it as strictly as I ought,' continued the maiden, blushing and hesitating, while she bent over the flowers that surrounded her, and murmured almost to herself, 'my sin has been involuntary.'

Benladdi caught her to his bosom.—'Have no fear, Zeluma; thou art as innocent and lovely as even thy mother could desire.'

The maiden freed herself from this embrace, and rising, said, 'It is time for the evening banquet. To-morrow, at the same hour, I will meet you here. Till then, farewell.'

She went slowly up the avenue, and Benladdi looked on her with admiration, as she stood on the last step of the portico and waved her hand. Her face was pale, but the setting sun lent its red glow to her cheek, and showed the tears, like brilliants, trembling on her raven lashes; while the smile that played round her mouth, seemed chased away by some thought she could not control. Benladdi stood lost in reflection, until summoned to the banquet.

The next day was bright and lovely.—Splendid preparations were made for the approaching festival, and Benladdi's heart exulted in the hope that it would be closed by his bridal; long before sunset, the happy youth was pacing his beautiful garden. He watched the setting sun, heard the evening sacrifice announced, but Zeluma came not. Impatient and weary, he called aloud and repeatedly for the Jewish maiden. Another answered his call. 'Tell Zeluma,' said he, 'that Benladdi waits for her in the garden.' The messenger returned with the intelligence that the maiden had gone to a far country, to fulfill a vow, and had left this writing for her master. Benladdi tore it open with anxious curiosity, and read—

'That I have broken my vow, and loved you, with an ardor of which until this agonizing moment, I was totally unconscious, I will acknowledge; for I promised that on this day you should know my heart—and may God forgive me for slighting the dying wishes of my mother. But, noblest and kindest of men, farewell forever! Between us there is an impassable gulf; we meet no more, until we rest on Abraham's bosom. ZELUMA.'

The agony and grief of Benladdi cannot be told. Months passed, and found him still wretched and solitary, for he avoided all society; and as he paced his neglected garden, where the flowers now grew in tangled mazes, and the dried leaves covered the paths, he would murmur, 'had she died in my arms, I could have said, 'it is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good;' but thus to leave me, and go perhaps to danger and to death, to fulfill the vow extorted, I fear, by a maniac.—Zeluma, you have broken my heart and your own.'

The unhappy youth searched Jerusalem and its environs in vain; and, after a year of useless wanderings, returned to his home, sick and sorrowful. In a few months he gave his princely income for the sacrifices and services of the Temple, and taking the advice of the physician who attended him, travelled towards the sea. Its pure breeze seemed to have invigorated him, and he journeyed onward to Damascus. As he traversed the gay and busy streets, his heart felt like lead in his bosom. The populous city, with its eager and thoughtless throngs passing by in utter unconsciousness, brings to the desolate wanderer, a keener sense of loneliness than the silent forest or the barren strand.

Soon weary of the noise and din, he took up his abode in a retired spot on the banks of the Abana, where he often wondered to think of the lost Zeluma, regardless of the beauties around him, or the travellers who passed before him. One morning he was accosted by a reverend Rabbi with, 'The blessing of God be on thee, my son. Are you journeying to Mount Hermon?'

'No, father, I am a pilgrim in search of health and peace.'

'The wise, my son, do not bow down; they will not be prostrated by sorrow; they will gird up their loins of strength, and say, 'My trust is in God, who made Heaven and Earth, and I will not be cast down.' Joseph, son of Benladdi, let not the love of a woman, a weak, frail daughter of Eve, destroy thee in the full maturity of thy strength. Be not slain, Benladdi, with the piercing of an eye, though it may be brighter than the flash of thy scimetar. Let not thy soul melt at the music of a voice, though that voice be sweeter than the harp of David.'

Benladdi looked with surprise on the face of the speaker, and a slight flush spread over his pallid cheek.

'Is it Omri, of Jerusalem, who speaks to me?'

'I am Omri, and have seen thee often in the Temple, where I yet trust I shall see thee a chosen vessel of honor, for thou wilt not waste thy life in useless sorrow.'

'I would forget my griefs, father; but I am the last of my race, and shudder to think that I shall sink into the grave, with none to mourn over me and call me blessed.'

'The world, Benladdi, is full of sons and daughters; take children for thee, from the poor and wretched. The time is coming when Jerusalem will need the aid of the good; for the proud scorner and oppressors are shaking her corner stones and undermining her walls.'

'Never, father, has Jerusalem stood so high, or been so great and glorious. Our good king is blessed of Jehovah, and the world lauds him to the skies. Surely, father, your fears are groundless.'

Omri shook his head. 'Do you see that stream that sparkles far towards Mount Hermon? Of whom does the Abana remind you?'

'Of one,' said Benladdi, 'whose race is, I hope, extinct; of the wicked Gehazi.'

'Jerusalem,' said Omri, laying his hand impressively on the arm of Benladdi, 'has her Gehazis now, who would take talents and changes of raiment, though God thunders his displeasure from between the cherubim. Her pride is at its height, her iniquities are almost accomplished. Young man, waste not thy time and the faculties God has given thee for his glory, in useless lamentations; there are many in the world who are pierced with sorrows, that walk in the counsels of God with a perfect heart. Go with me to the mountains, and I will show you a holy man, who though but an infant in years, and just sinking into the grave, spends his life in prayer and good works. Many fainting travellers, many dying sinners, have been relieved by him, and his simple roots are shared with the meanest beggar.'

'Who is this pious youth, father?'

'No one knows who he is, or from where he came; but many will rise up and call him blessed, short as his pilgrimage has been.'

'How shall I find him, father?'

'I shall return to Jerusalem,' said Omri, 'in a few days, and will take thee with me, to hear words of wisdom from the lips of the youth, if thou will promise to rouse thyself. Remember, my son, the angel of death will not wait for thee; thou hast but one life to improve. Has the earth no enjoyment but love?' 'Wisdom hath builded her house.' God invites you to enter, and survey the wonders of his creation; but you slight the wishes of your Maker, to die before an idol!'

'I will give myself to thy guidance, father,' said Benladdi, 'thou shalt not find me slothful in spirit, or covetous in desires.'

'Then farewell, my son, until the full moon, when I will go with thee, to Mount Hermon.'

Omri came as he had promised; and they journeyed pleasantly, until they reached the wildest part of the mountains.

Benladdi looked around him with surprise. The scene was new to him, and he expressed his astonishment that human beings should choose such wild and dreary solitudes. 'Surely, father, a good man might be more useful among his fellowmen.'

'True, my son, and but a few are willing to remain with no society but the sufferers—no reward but their prayers. It is only once in many generations that even an holy man is found willing to live and die in solitude. But we are near the cavern of the hermit.'

As they climbed the hill, they met two travellers who had visited the holy man, and thought him too ill to remain alone; but as he desired they would not watch by him, or remain in the cavern, they had left him to repose, after receiving his blessings and his prayers.

'This,' said Benladdi, as they entered a low recess or cave in the rock, 'is a fitting home for a fox or a jackall, but not for man.'

'Softly, my son,' said Omri; 'we will not disturb him, if he sleeps.'

They entered in silence. Omri had struck a light, which he shaded carefully, and they stood beside a sleeping youth, wrapt in a robe of coarse cloth, on a bed of leaves, in a corner of the cavern. His face was covered by his arm, which was bare, his large sleeve having fallen off to the shoulder; and Benladdi thought, as he gazed on that beautifully delicate hand, half hid as it was by the raven locks of a perfectly formed head, that it was indeed a youth, and one too of rare loveliness. The arm was so wasted, so small and thin, that it seemed but a shadow; while the ashy lip and labored respiration told of the suffering, even in sleep, of that tender form.

'Watch by him,' whispered Omri; 'he will die without aid, and there is nothing here, not even a cup of water. I will,' said he, as he moved away, 'be with you as soon as possible.'

Benladdi experienced an awe by no means grateful to his feelings, when he found himself alone with a dying stranger; and when he saw him move convulsively, with a deep groan, he trembled excessively. The sleeper pressed his hands to his bosom, and murmuring the name of Benladdi, started up. Their eyes met. For one moment love, hope and joy seemed to illumine those sunken eyes, and glow like a rich sunlight over that wan and woe-worn countenance; the next, the eyelid had fallen on the pallid cheek—a faint groan of inward agony trembled on those quivering lips, whilst a slight convulsive shudder shook that wasted form—and Zeluma sunk lifeless on the bosom of Benladdi.

When Omri returned, he was amazed to find Benladdi kneeling with the lifeless body pressed madly to his heart.

'Separate us not yet, father,' said he, as Omri attempted to remove it. 'Oh that I could warm this pallid form to life in my bosom. Look—look, my father,' he continued mournfully, 'and wonder not at my devotion, for she was as beautiful as wise. Look at my Zeluma.' He placed the stiffening form on the leafy bed, and, lifting the curls from her polished brow, pressed his lips to it in an agony of grief.

The bewildered Omri strove to revive the lifeless body, but the slender tie that bound her bruised spirit to existence, was broken forever.

Finding it impossible to persuade the stricken youth to leave the lovely form, the embarrassed priest consoled to go himself for aid, either to remove or bury it; and laying his hand tenderly on the head of Benladdi, for whom he felt the deepest concern, he said, 'It is the Lord, my son, let him do what seemeth to him good.'

The mourner started at those words and, looking expressively at Omri, hid his face in his robe and wept.

'Since it is thy wish, my son, to remain here, I will leave thee and seek some assistance. It is best to bury our dead out of our sight.'

When Omri, after several hours absence, returned with assistance, he found him still hanging over the body, though he resigned it immediately to his care, and left the cavern for a hut to which he was directed by the kind priest.

When their melancholy task was accomplished, Omri came to Benladdi, bringing a small packet which he had found concealed among some wearing apparel. 'I know nothing of its contents, my son; but pray God it may contain some balm to thy wounded spirit.'

Benladdi opened the papers, and read as follows:

'ZELUMA—dear, unfortunate, Zeluma—my loved and lost one—how can I communicate the dreadful truth without breaking thy innocent heart. It must be told—I feel that thou must know that thou art the last of an accursed race. Yes, loved and lovely as thou art, Zeluma, thy father was a descendant of Gehazi; and ere twenty summers have passed over thy head, thou will be a leper as white as snow.'

Benladdi started, and exclaimed, 'Wise and noble and generous even to death, wert thou, oh my Zeluma, innocent victim to a guilty sire.'

'You may wonder, my child, that I did not make this appalling communication myself. Had I lived, I should; but I felt that it was wise to keep it from you as long as possible, that you might enjoy the time allowed you. How many times, my Zeluma, have I longed to destroy you.—How often, when an innocent child you slept in my arms, has my hand been pressed upon your tender bosom, to stop the beating of your loving heart. But, thank God, I did not do the deed, though you can never know the agony, the horror of those moments. You must hear something of your mother's early life, that you may understand why she became the wife of a leper. When your father came to my country, I was an orphan; young, rich and beautiful, though proud as the builders of Babel. He, too, was young and lovely to behold; he was called brave and noble. I thought I should be the wife of a great warrior; and, though he was a stranger from a far country, I married him. Before six months passed, he was a loathsome leper. Imagine, if possible, the anguish of my heart, when I tried every physician and every healing art in vain—I hung over him with the tenderest care. Loathsome as he was, I loved and pitied him, for I thought him virtuous. I implored him without ceasing to present himself to the priest; but he refused. At last, weary with my importunity, and enraged with the disease, he looked fiercely upon me, and said with a bitter smile, 'Poor fool! can the priest wash away the curse of the prophet? Know, for your misery and my eternal anguish, that I am descended from Gehazi.'

'I heard him, and fell lifeless to the floor. For weeks, I was a maniac. When I recovered, my whole soul seemed changed. I looked upon my wretched husband with loathing and disgust. But it was not the leprosy of the body that caused the change. No—no. I could have nursed him with the truest affection, could have loved him, though all the world had left him in horror, had not his soul been more leprous than his body. Had he, before my marriage, told me of the curse entailed upon him—had he thrown himself upon my mercy, and implored my pity, and I in the madness of my devotion had united my fate to his, I would have shared it without murmur, bitter and dreadful as it was. But to feel that I had been basely and cruelly deceived—to feel that the same *covetous* spirit that destroyed his ancestor, was the leading principle of all his actions—to feel that *I* was degraded and ruined by my union with one who deserved his fate, was maddening! I was prostrated, mortified, thrown into the mire, but not humbled. Instead of reproaching myself for my folly in thus hastily uniting myself to a stranger, I constantly reproached my husband; and when I found I should soon give another being to a life of wretchedness, I fled, determined to wander in the desert, until death released me from my sufferings. I was taken by a party of Arabs, and sold as a slave. You, my beloved, was born in bondage. War broke out in the territory, and by its chances we were thrown into the household of Benladdi. It was under his hospitable roof that I was taught to look into my own heart, and see myself as I was—that I learnt that it was leprous with pride, which God alone could wash away.'

Arraign not, my child, the wisdom of Jehovah, nor murmur at his decrees; a thousand years in his sight are but as yesterday. The family of Gehazi deserved their fate. You, my love, are the only innocent victim, and think not to escape. When at eighteen, you look upon your charms with proud satisfaction; know that at twenty, those charms will vanish, and you become a leper. But fear not. Die, the last of the accursed race, and you will die happy. Farewell, until we meet in heaven. Your heart-broken mother.'

Benladdi went to Jerusalem and entered the Temple, devoting himself to the service of God. But he could never repeat the appalling words, 'The leprosy therefore, of Naaman, shall cleave to thee and to thy seed forever,'* without a shudder.

*II. Kings, 27v.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, out of any moneys in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the said Department in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) seven million two hundred and two thousand dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat and way letters, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, two million four hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For clerks for post offices, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payments to letter carriers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For compensation of blank agents and assistants, six thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, forty thousand dollars.

For twine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For office stamps, six thousand dollars.

For office furniture, three thousand dollars.

For advertising, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, one hundred thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For mail bags (bags) sixty-five thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For payment of balances due to foreign countries, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars; of which not exceeding four thousand dollars may be appropriated for fitting up a portion of the custom house at Newport, Rhode Island, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the use of the post office in said cities.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the California central route.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in case the revenues of the Post Office Department are insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act the undrawn balances of appropriations heretofore made to supply deficiencies of that department are hereby made applicable to the payment thereof.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of six thousand dollars be transferred from the appropriation for paper for the public printing provided for by act approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty two, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and additional appropriations for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to enable the Postmaster General to pay therefrom the compensation of the blank agents and their assistants heretofore paid out of the appropriation for post office blanks.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to contract and provide for the transportation of the United States mails on the steamships running between San Francisco, California, and Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to be delivered at Crescent city and Trinidad, California, Astoria and Portland in Oregon, as often as said steamships touch at said ports named, and at Port Angelos, Washington Territory, as often as said steamships approach or pass that point going to or returning from Victoria; and that the mail service provided for by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three," shall cease on the termination of the year for which it was contracted: Provided, nevertheless, That the service herein provided for shall not exceed the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, February 9, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 24.]

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

For the salary of the marshal of the United States Consular Court at Bankok, from September sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at one thousand dollars per annum, eight hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-three cents.

For salary of marshal in Consular Court at Canton, from first July, eighteen hundred and sixty, to thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-six cents.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the contingent fund of the War Department, as follows: In the office of the Secretary of War, seven thousand five hundred dollars; office of the Adjutant General, four thousand five hundred dollars; office of the Commissary General, five thousand dollars; office of the Surgeon General, five thousand dollars; office of the Chief Ordnance, two thousand five hundred dollars; Northwest Executive building, five thousand dollars; building corner of F and Seventeenth streets, two thousand dollars—making thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For amount required for additional clerks, keeper, messenger, watchmen, firemen, laborer in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For amount required for additional clerks and messenger in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes, five hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For expenses incident to carrying into effect an act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes, for salaries of tax commissioners who have been or may be appointed in the present fiscal year, their clerks and contingent expenses, fifty-four thousand six hundred dollars.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For travelling expenses for a special agent, authorized by act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, two thousand dollars.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for annual repairs of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

For liquidation of agency debts contracted under late agents Head and Calley, Colorado

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1863.

THE insurrection in Poland appears to be already attracting more attention in Europe than even "the political quarrel" between our North American States. Whether this new source for supplying the leading journals of Europe with interesting matter will be permanent, is by no means free from the possible effect of accidents; but certain it is, that the Cabinets interested in the Polish question, and all in that quarter are likely to be interested, will find it necessary to devote their attention more particularly to their own sphere of action and deliberation. Attempts at revolution are not likely to prove to be more harmless in Europe than in America; though the reasons for such enterprises may exist there in much greater abundance, if indeed sufficient reasons for a violent change of government can be said to exist anywhere. But the right of a people to institute a new government for themselves, is generally admitted as an abstract right; and if governments were founded only upon the will or consent of the people, and maintained only for their safety and happiness, a resort to violence would never be necessary.

But as this has never yet been the case all over the world, we ought not to be surprised at the recent proceedings in Poland; though the sympathy manifested in England and France upon this subject, in favor of the Poles, appears to be somewhat extraordinary. Revolutions at a distance, it seems, are much more tolerable in the eyes of the rulers of those countries, than revolutions which may be attempted nearer home. And reasons are discovered for resistance to an established government abroad, which would not so readily perhaps be admitted to have the same weight in English or French dominions. Nevertheless it is well, that the true relations between those who govern, and those who are governed, can be justly appreciated under the circumstances of the Poles struggling for relief from oppression. The proceedings on the 20th in the English House of Lords are evidence that those relations are indeed understood, even in the aristocratic body. The production of the papers from the British Consul General at Warsaw was then called for by Lord ELLENBOROUGH. This noble Lord gave his Lordship an opportunity to express his sentiments upon the subject of the Polish insurrection; and he improved his opportunity in a liberal and candid spirit.

It will not be in vain hoped for better things from the controlling power of Russia. But the conduct of the authorities in Poland has disappointed his expectations. As he understood the facts, it appears, the conscription was not carried into effect in that country in a just and proper manner; and that men were seized as conscripts on account of their political opinions, and not because they were fairly liable to be taken and were suitable for military service. In his opinion, the outbreak arose from circumstances of this kind. And, the resistance of the Poles followed the provocation as a matter of course. The situation in which men were placed, made it impossible for them to cease to be men. He thought the revolt was provoked by the Russian government; and he wanted Russia to be told that fact.—And after censuring Prussia, and eulogizing Austria, for the course which he understood each was pursuing upon the Polish question, his Lordship concluded his speech by expressing his hope that a "constitutional Kingdom might arise in Poland." If, to that end, the Poles should succeed in their present enterprise, the change would not be so much a revolution, as the restoration of their ancient rights under a constitutional government in the place of a despotism.

Earl RUSSELL, in reply, said the papers in question could not be produced without endangering the position of the Consul General at Warsaw. That this outbreak was not a sudden occurrence, it having been preceeded by threatening symptoms last year. And he described Polish society as made up of three classes; the upper, the middle, and the lower. The aristocracy wanted a constitutional government—but their positions for that purpose had been treated as criminal. The middle class, in their despair, combined in secret societies in which some were said to hold extreme views. The lower class or peasants are not stated to be very active. Perhaps their condition would not be much improved by the contemplated change; though they cannot fail to be interested in the national question. But the noble Earl said, that the Russian government instead of attempting to conciliate, had been driving an unhappy people to measures of despair. That the conscription was severe in itself, and no pains had been taken to make it less severe, though there was a law for that purpose. To Russia he had said the step was unjust; and to Prussia that she had become accessory after the fact in the crime of Russia. Shall the Poles be allowed to institute a new government for themselves, if they can, under these circumstances, appears to be the great question now in Europe. And if they shall be allowed and able, shall they be permitted to lay the foundation of that government "on such principles" and organize its powers "in such form" as they shall think most likely to effect their safety and happiness, the inequality of classes notwithstanding?

STRANGE as it must seem, for a long period the expected news of an attack by the French in Mexico upon the city of Puebla, has seemed to be delayed. The accounts of the progress of the war in that quarter which have been received, have appeared to be of an unreliable character in general, and sometimes of a contradictory tenor. Gen. FOREY's forces were said to be still near Puebla, at the later dates, a place something over a hundred miles from Vera Cruz, on the road to the city of Mexico. But why active operations against Puebla have not been commenced at an earlier date, is rather a mystery. True, it has been said that the French were waiting for reinforcements, before making a grand attack. And, on the other hand, that no such attack is intended, as such a course could not fail to arouse and exasperate the country. That rather than destroy that city by a bombardment, they will surround Puebla; and, cutting off all communications, in that way compel the garrison to surrender. At any rate, milder means are likely to be tried for producing the desired effect upon the population. Gen. FOREY is evidently following his instructions to conciliate the Mexicans as much as possible before resorting to sterner measures. He is said to have a large Mexican force under pay. But there are no clear signs of division among the people of the country. No such words as whigs, tories or loyalists, appear to be in use for the distinction of parties. Where the French have established martial law, as in Vera Cruz, the citizens yield obedience of course, knowing that resistance would be ineffectual. But in such cases men of principle do not forget the cause of their country. Upon the whole, the French appear to have met with greater difficulties than they expected to find in the prosecution of this invading expedition. Their losses from sickness have been disheartening, though otherwise not great. And French officers are said to express their disgust with the enterprise, and to wish themselves clear of the whole affair.

THE emancipation question continues to occupy a prominent place in the English journals. The London *Times* appears to be very anxious to learn, whether any of the renowned supporters of the old anti-slave trade and anti-slavery movement on that side of the water, or their descendants of the same name, are now encouraging or countenancing the present agitation in that country. And the *Times* has publicly enquired whether "these people," as the present associates for agitating the Anti-Slavery views of the present time are called, have received any authority from any living celebrity to associate the name of BROUGHAM, WILBERFORCE, BUXTON or the like, with their late proceedings. And this enquiry appears to have been made in the belief that the course of the present association would not be sustained by any great name in the land. Emancipation as advocated by the great philanthropist, is evidently believed by the *Times* to have been a peaceable as well as a benevolent duty. And a communication in reply over the signature of a BUXTON, has been published to confirm this belief of the distinguished editor of that journal. And he has plainly intimated that he has good reason to believe that there is not one of the sons, brought up under the teaching of the old apostles of Anti-Slavery, who would not repudiate the doings of "these people" in his country, as an indignity the memory of their fathers. These ideas of the *Times* are very characteristic of the conservative notions of the English aristocracy. The common people in that country, in order to have the privilege of being heard with respect, must have the sanction of some great name to bring them into notice. In this circumstance, in fact, lies the strength of their political system, such as it is. Without this, their government even would fail to accomplish its purpose. And, in this instance, the *Times* demands to know what the Bishop of Oxford and others have told the English Emancipation Society with respect to their present course, before that journal will condescend to hold further controversy with them, or to recognize them as a respectable body of agitators.

It was reported that Gen. WOOL made the remark when he visited Fort Adams, that the Fort must and should be garrisoned by 1000 men. It was thought at the time that the veteran was not speaking with candor, as that number of men could find better employment in other localities, but we see now that there is a prospect of his fulfilling his words, as the Government have adopted the plan of Adjutant General SPRAGUE, for the militia to garrison the fortifications and become familiar with the handling of cannon. About the first of May details of 2000 men will be made from the 1st division New York State Militia for the purpose of garrisoning the Forts about New York and we presume other States will be called upon in the same manner. This force after being organized, is to be mustered into the service of the State Government for one month and thence transferred to the service of the General Government, the men being subjected to all the rules and regulations for the government of the United States forces, from the time they enter the service.

THE Bay State Steamboat Company have purchased estates on Washington street for $31,000 which gives a water front of three hundred and sixty-seven feet. We understand that it is the intention of the Company to build a pier at once which will include the whole length. A grant has been made by the Massachusetts Legislature for the construction of a railroad from Somerset, opposite Fall River, connecting with the Taunton road; the stock has all been taken up and the boats of the Bay State line will connect with it. This will sever their connection with the Old Colony and Newport road, but the boats will stop here as at present, which will give us two lines between New York and Boston, as the Old Colony and Newport Company will have a line of their own. This will benefit Newport, so far as to prevent a monopoly and increase travel, but no real benefits will be derived otherwise, while the Old Colony and Newport road will give us a benefit such as is derived from all roads where a terminus is made.

CORRUPTION is to be found in every Department of Government and the investigating committees have succeeded in ferreting out deception and rascality sufficient to crush the hopes of any people. And we are sorry to learn the Superintendent of the U. S. Mint in San Francisco, ROBERT STEVENS, Esq., is to be numbered with the guilty ones, he having appointed or retained in office dishonest or vicious men, and that his removal is expected. The agent of the Treasury Department makes a strong report against Mr. STEVENS, but we still trust that his record will be found correct.

WE have heard but little of enforcing the Confiscation Act, although it has probably been put in force wherever our Government was enabled to derive any benefit from it. By late advices from New Orleans we see that the speculator, JOHN SLIDELL, is likely to lose his property, valued at $250,000, in that city, as the Government want it for the support of the army engaged in putting down the rebellion.—There is some valuable real estate in this city which Government should have, if it can prove the owner in rebellion against it.

THE total debt of the United States on the first of January was $681,314,023.14, and it is daily increasing to the amount of $2,000,000. The debt of Great Britain is $4,064,190,000; France $1,788,000,000; Austria $1,200,000,000; Russia $1,180,000,000; Spain $674,250,000; Italy $600,000,000 and the Netherlands $465,000,000. All other Nations have a debt of less than $200,000,000. Belgium being the most fortunate as her debt is but $100,000.

HEADFORDS one school-ship for the practice of Acting Master Mates, has been stationed at Boston, and another at New York, but now the one at Boston is discontinued, and the ship (*Macedonian*,) is being fitted for the accommodation of the Midshipmen who are now being admitted to the Naval Academy, and will be towed to this port as soon as she can be got ready.

IT would not do for the French Senate to refuse to grant a favor to the Empress, but here our Senate make no hesitation in refusing to confirm the nomination of H. S. TODD, as Brigadier General, notwithstanding he is the brother of Mrs. LINCOLN. So it does not appear that we are under a Despotism, although some of the papers try to make it so appear.

THE memorial of Mr. CHARLES T. HAZARD, for a new trial of the HAZARD & IVES case has been before the General Assembly and the prayer of the petitioner granted by the Senate, but in the House the memorial was laid upon the table by a vote of 32 ayes to 17 noes.

AN act granting licences for the sale of Liquors has passed the General Assembly by large majorities. It is to take effect from and after the 15th of April next.

AMONG the promotions made this week, we notice that Lieut. WILLIAM G. FURNESS, has been promoted to Captain in the 3d regiment.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS have met and selected candidates for State officers and Representatives to Congress. An effort was made by all parties to unite upon one ticket, but unfortunately the Republicans and Democrats were too wide apart in their views to join hands. The Constitutional Union Party, claiming to be more conservative than either of the other parties, were willing to take one party by one hand and the other by the other, and elect any man who was for upholding the Government "in the struggle for our National existence." At the meeting of the committees from the three parties a ballot was taken which resulted as follows:—

For Governor:

William W. Hoppin,	17
James Y. Smith,	9
Seth Padelford,	6
—— Spink,	1

For Lieutenant Governor:—

Elisha R. Potter,	17
Pardon W. Stevens,	12
Scattering,	3

For Attorney General:—

Walter S. Burges,	20
Abraham Payne,	4
Scattering	1

Neither Convention considered itself bound by the vote, and proceeded to nominate tickets as follows:—

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION.

Governor—William W. Hoppin, Providence.
Lieut. Governor—Elisha R. Potter, South Kingstown.
Attorney General—Walter S. Burges, Cranston.
Secretary of State—John R. Bartlett, Providence.
General Treasurer—Samuel A. Parker, Newport.

FOR CONGRESS.

Eastern District—William P. Sheffield, Newport.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—James Y. Smith, Providence.
Lieut. Governor—Seth Padelford, Providence.
Attorney General—Abraham Payne, Providence.
Secretary of State—John R. Bartlett, Providence.
General Treasurer—Samuel A. Parker, Newport.

FOR CONGRESS.

Eastern District—Thomas A. Jencks, Providence.
Western District—Nathan F. Dixon, Westerly.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—William W. Hoppin, Providence.
Lieutenant Governor—William C. Cozzens, Newport.
Attorney General—Walter S. Burges, Cranston.
Secretary of State—John R. Bartlett, Providence.
General Treasurer—Henry H. Cook, Newport.

FOR CONGRESS.

Western District—George H. Browne, Glocester.

There was a great deal of angry discussion in each Convention, and it would be difficult to decide which was the most harmonious. In the Republican Convention PARDON W. STEVENS received a majority of the votes for Lieutenant Governor, but being declined by two of the Newport delegates as not "right on the goose," was dropped. In the Democratic Convention one of the Newport delegates wished to adopt the Connecticut Platform, and he would guarantee that New York would pay all the registry taxes. In the Constitutional Union Convention there was some sparring on the candidate for Governor, as neither had acted with the party, and on the vote being taken Mr. HOPPIN received only fourteen votes more than Mr. SMITH. There is but three weeks from the meeting of the Conventions to prepare for the contest, and during that time it may be expected that there will be a good deal of unnecessary wrangling; but one thing cannot be said, and that is, that either candidate deserves the name of "copperhead." Both are loyal men, and whichever is elected will do his best to sustain the Government and put down the rebellion.

THE funeral exercises on Sunday, by the Central Baptist Church, occasioned by the death of their Pastor, Rev. Dr. JACKSON, were of the most solemn character and people from all the various denominations, were assembled to honor the memory of one who was beloved by all. The Discourse was by Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS, of Providence, and the life and characteristics of the deceased were faithfully portrayed. He was followed by Rev. Dr. BALCH, Prof. NUMAN, Rev. Messrs. LIVSEY, MURDOCK, MALCOM, ADAMS and COOK, all of whom testified to his able and christian character. The singing was by the choirs of the First and Second Baptist Churches. The remains of the deceased were, after the services, exposed to view and all present availed themselves of the opportunity to take a last look of the features of the deceased. The article which last week we promised, in regard to the ministry and life of Dr. JACKSON, we are compelled to defer for another week.

WE understand that Rev. J. Q. FLETCHER proposes to address the children of the Sabbath Schools to-morrow, in relation to the mission with which he has so long been connected in Brazil. He has been much interested in the subject of religious education in the schools of Brazil, and under the patronage of the Government has been able to introduce some thousands of volumes printed by the Sunday School Union. The expense of printing being almost entirely defrayed by himself from his lectures while on his previous visit to this country.

WE notice in the city this week Lieut. JOHN R. STANHOPE, Jr., Quartermaster of the regiment; Lieut. WILLIAM W. PROUTY, Quartermaster of 8th regiment; Lieut. JACOB H. LOMB, of Battery A; Lieut. THOMAS SIMPSON, of Battery B and Orderly Sergeant JOHN B. LAWSON, of the 8th regiment, who are on a short furlough.

THE *National Intelligencer* announces the death at Elms, St. Charles County, Missouri, on the last day of January, of Major General CHAPMAN SIBLEY, in the 86th year of his age. His father was Dr. JOHN SIBLEY, of Natchitoches, La., and his mother was a daughter of the celebrated divine, Dr. SAMUEL HOPKINS, of this city.

WE would call attention to the advertisement in another column, of Mr. FLETCHER'S lectures. The subscription lists for which are open at various places. We understand that the list is filling up quite satisfactorily, and hope that the lectures will be well attended as they deserve to be.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS advertise one performance in this city this evening. This popular troupe have a world-wide reputation, and always draw crowded houses.

Rev. M. D. CONWAY will preach at the Mill Street Church to-morrow morning, the 15th.—Service commencing at half-past ten o'clock.

THAT popular writer, Rev. M. D. CONWAY, is announced for a lecture on Monday evening next.

THE whole number of troops in hospital in and around Washington, is 9,220.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The devisees of Enoch Hazard, of T. G., have sold to Mr. Edward King seventeen acres of land, lying between the estates of William S. Wetmore and Charles Lyman, and running from Bellevue Avenue to Gov. Lawrence's, for $51,303 75.

Mr. George H. Calvert has sold the "Water Cure Establishment," on Washington street, to the Bay State Steamboat Company, for $15,000. In 1853 Mr. Calvert bought this estate for $4000.

Mr. Samuel H. Whitwell has sold a lot on Bellevue Avenue, containing 33,547 feet, to Mr. Henry Sigourney, of Boston, for $7,548.

Mr. George M. Hazard, who sold his homestead estate last week to Mr. Charles Spooner, for $5000, has bought it back for $5500.

Messrs. Swinburne & Goffe have sold a lot on Bellevue Avenue, opposite the Wetmore estate, for $3,209, or one shilling per foot, to Dr. J. C. Palmer, U. S. N.

The "Stadford Cottage" on Mill street, has been sold to Mrs. Julia Eckley, for $2000.

Mr. Luke Lucas has sold a lot 50 by 100 feet, at the South end of Thames street, to Messrs. George J. Staigg, Thomas Leach, and Robert Hardman, for $400.

Mr. Alfred Smith has sold a lot on Warner street, 86 by 40 feet, to Mr. George T. Cornell, for $275.

Mr. Nathaniel S. Greene et. als., have sold a lot 45 feet square, next South of the Gas Works, to Edward Matthews, for $121.50.

WE spoke last week of Mr PARDON S. VARS being seriously hurt, probably fatally, and six weeks was deemed necessary by his physician for his recovery, but yesterday we met him on the street. This is certainly an extraordinary case of recovery.

THE alarm of fire Thursday evening proceeded from the shop of Mr. JOHN C. CARD, in Touro street, a quantity of shavings having been set on fire, which communicated with the wood work. It was extinguished with slight damage.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—Some time since the Court of Madrid protested against the retention on the blockade of Cape Hatteras, of the United States steamer Montgomery, because he was said to be accessory to the burning of the steamer Stanche in Spanish waters. Mr. WISE ordered him to be recalled, and tried by General Court Martial. The Secretary of the Navy has just received a report of the trial, which took place a few days since, before United States naval officers, in Charlestown, Mass. They are understood to have acquitted the Captain of serious blame, and we hear that an account of the proceedings is to be forthwith forwarded to her Catholic Majesty.

THE suffering in the South is said to be most intense, notwithstanding the boasted running in of six English vessels, laden with rich stores. The Southern papers contain no news of importance. Robert Toombs, Brigadier General of the Confederate army, has resigned and gone home to Georgia, disgusted with the war.—Beauregard is drumming up conscripts in and about Charleston to defend his works around that doomed city—and General Mercer makes a stirring appeal to the inhabitants of Georgia to turn out for the defence of Savannah.

GEN. SUMNER TO SUPERSEDE GEN. CURTIS. It is reported that the order transferring Gen. Sumner to the command lately held by Gen. Curtis was issued Tuesday. The commands will embrace Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska. The following members of his staff will accompany him: Col. Taylor, Adjutant General; Col. Beall, Commissary General; and Aids-de-Camp, Major Kipp and Captains Sumner and Jones. Gen. Sumner was expected to leave for his new command on Thursday last.

Consul General Murphy, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in sending intelligence of the shipment of contributions of sympathetic Germans of five thousand pounds of lint and three thousand pairs of soldiers' socks, declares that he could send to the army fighting in America for freedom thirty-five thousand men in ten days, if he was authorized to. In so. He represents the German States to be pervaded with enthusiasm for the Union cause.

WETTING THE SHAMROCK.—The Secretary of the Navy having expressed a desire that the man of war Shamrock should be launched, if possible, on St. Patrick's day, arrangements have been made to float the vessel off. She was named in acknowledgment of the services rendered the nation by Irish sailors and soldiers, and will be put into the navy element on the anniversary of their patron Saint, Tuesday next.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—The work on this vessel has now entirely closed—Mr. Stevens awaiting the result of his proposition to the government before going on any further with it. Should his offer be accepted, "active operations" upon it will at once be resumed. No one is allowed within the yard where the battery is building, and the greatest care is taken to keep out intruders.

THE DECISION IN THE ALABAMA CASE.—The amount involved in this case is said to be about forty millions, and suit has been commenced to recover some eight or ten million dollars worth of quicksilver taken by the Company from the mines during the litigation. It is stated that the annual income of the Almaden quicksilver mine is a million of dollars.

THE news is more cheerful from Vicksburg. The health of the army is improving. Important movements are pending. One gunboat was up Yazoo Pass, and had nearly reached Yazoo City. The canal at Lake Providence was nearly ready for use. Advices from below Cairo say that transports, with rebel troops, are expected to come out of White river and offer battle.

President Lincoln, when informed that Gen. Stoughton had been captured by the rebels at Fairfax, is reported to have said that he did not mind the loss of the Brigadier as much as he did the loss of the horses. "For," said he, "I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horses cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION,
Respecting Soldiers Absent without Leave.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 10.

In pursuance of the 26th section of the act of Congress entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, approved on the 3d of March, 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the U. S., do hereby order and command that all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments. And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall on or before the first day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the general orders of the War Department, No. 58, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowance during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified, shall be arrested as deserters and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the army and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers, I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against the said act and in suppressing the rebellion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of March, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TROUBLES IN UTAH.—A despatch from Salt Lake City, dated March 9th, states that a collision between the military and the Mormons is imminent. The Governor and the associate justices have, it is understood, called upon Col. Connor to arrest Brigham Young and "Councilors" Kimball and Wells. The people threaten to resist, and it is said have openly taken up arms for that purpose. Meantime, if we are to credit the despatch, some of our officers disapprove of the Governor's conduct; one is even reported to have been arrested, while on his way to Washington to remonstrate against it.

The intelligence from Utah which we have published lately, shows that trouble has been brewing for some time. For better, for worse, matters have now arrived at a crisis. The act passed by Congress last year made polygamy punishable, and Governor Harding has shown himself possessed of the nerve necessary to enforce it. In his message to the Mormon Legislature he boldly broke ground with this popular prejudice and practice. The refusal of Congress to admit Utah into the Federal Union has, of course, contributed to the sulky feeling which exists among the Mormons.

Should the "Saints" push matters to extremities, it is not difficult to foresee the consequences. They will be exterminated or driven out of the territory. The country will not bear the slightest manifestation of actual revolt from a sect which has proved itself as mischievous as so many Apaches. The regiment of United States troops now encamped near Salt Lake City, will be able to hold its own against any force which Brigham Young can bring against it, until reinforcements arrive.

REBEL FORAY ON FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. A company of rebels under command of Capt. Nuesig, stealthily entered Fairfax Court House Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. They captured Provost Marshal Oscanner's patrols, horses, &c., together with General Stoughton and all the men detached from his brigade. They also took every horse which could be found, public and private.

The commanding officer of the post, Col. Johnston, of the 5th New York cavalry, made his escape. The rebels searched for men in every direction. All our available cavalry forces were at last accounts in pursuit of the rebels.

The enemy appeared suddenly after a rain storm. General Stoughton has established his headquarters at some distance from his brigade. The rebels captured 170 horses. They went in search of General Woodham, but that gentleman happened to be in Washington. They, however, searched his trunk and took his papers. A telegraph operator, it is said, was taken prisoner by the raiders.

General Stoughton is but twenty-one years of age, and the youngest general in the army. Before his promotion he was colonel of the 2d Vermont regiment.

THE Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., is about to issue its commander, Gen. Marshall Lefferts' farewell address to the brother officers and soldiers of which he bids them farewell, and states that family cares and business relations compel him to resign the position as Col. of the 7th regiment, N. Y. N. G. In the address Col. Lefferts proudly alludes to the services performed by the seventh during the past two years, and to the fact that notwithstanding the regiment has furnished, since the war commenced, between three and four hundred officers, now serving in the army, it still has upon its roll more than seven hundred rank and file, ready for duty.

There is a rumor that the well known General Duryea, lately returned home from the army and who has contributed so much to bring the seventh to its present efficient state, will be elected Colonel.

THE LOYALTY OF THE CHEROKEES.—The Camp Blunt (Kansas) correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, under date of the 20th ult., says the Cherokee National Council had just adjourned. This was the same council that was coerced into the passing of an ordinance of secession by the rebel army. Their first act was to repeal it unanimously. They then passed an act depriving of office in the Nation and disqualifying all who continue disloyal to the United States Government. They then passed an act abolishing slavery.

GOLD PURSES.—At one of our State Armories in this city, a few days since, a poor woman arrived from Boston with a permit to enter the institution. When she was taken to the back room the astonished found upon her over $600 in sovereigns. The others were dazzling to look at in their days of paper money. The Superintendent knows that such things are not uncommon—that he once found on a pauper sent to his house the sum of $1,750 in good money.—*Boston Post.*

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The Hon. George S. Boutwell having resigned the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the President Tuesday nominated to the Senate as his successor the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis of Pennsylvania, who is said to be a gentleman of large financial experience and otherwise well qualified for the office.

THE Richmond Enquirer, in an editorial admitting that the Federal blockade "has shut them almost entirely out from the outside world," says that the most mischief this has done them is in affording their opponents an opportunity to misrepresent public opinion for the world.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.—On Friday evening of last week, an immense meeting of the loyal citizens of New York was held at the Cooper Institute, embracing some four thousand of those who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, who are faithful to the Union and the Constitution, determined to preserve the integrity of the national laws and national territory and to maintain the power of our flag. William C. Bryant, presided. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, James T. Brady, Judge Daly, Hon. D. D. Field, John Van Buren and others, all of them loyally directed to the support of the Government and the prosecution of the war. Mr. Van Buren, in the course of his remarks, after describing the causes of the present warfare, said:

"It is now a contest forced upon the non-slaveholding and loyal slaveholding States, by those who are endeavoring to build up a republic based on slavery. To prostrate a rebellion that has that object in view, I am willing to devote any means, any time, any exertions within my power, during the rest of my life."

In concluding his address he took a review of the aspects of intervention—stating his belief that European neutrality would remain unbroken, and finally wound up as follows:

"We must depend upon ourselves; if we can fight this battle to victory, we shall, if we cannot, we shall be defeated. But beyond all earthly considerations we must unite—that is our highest consideration—and being united I have no doubt about the result. I do not look forward to a long war—a great many people do. It is not the habit of modern times to have long wars. The great improvement in the engines of destruction enable nations to bring war rapidly to a close. The Russian campaign was not long; the Italian campaign was a short one, and in my judgment the war will be a short one if we are united and put forward the whole power of the loyal States of this Union. With our immense population and resources we ought to end this war in ninety days. Start your troops in New Orleans, at Vicksburg, at Charleston, and in Tennessee. Charge along the whole line—advance with energy and will—Union—and my word for it, in ninety days everybody will wonder that this rebellion was ever regarded as formidable in any portion of the United States."

Hon. Henry J. Raymond read the following letter from the Secretary of State to the meeting:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 3, 1863.

To the Hon. George Opdyke and others, New York.

Gentlemen—I thank you for your invitation to the meeting to be held on the 6th inst., designed to resolve itself into a loyal league of Union citizens, and I deeply regret that public occupations here prevented my acceptance. I pray that my name may be enrolled in that league.

I would prefer that distinction to any honors that my fellow-citizens could bestow upon me. If the country lives, as I trust it will, let me be remembered among those who labored to save it. If Providence could disappoint the dearest hopes of mankind, let not my name be found among those who proved unfaithful.

I subscribe to your proposed resolutions in their exact letter and in their right loyal and patriotic spirit. I would reserve nothing whatever from the sacrifice which may be required by the country. He that preferreth himself, his fame or his fortune, his friend, his father, his mother, his wife, his child, his party or his section above his country, is not worthy to be a citizen of the best and noblest country that God has ever suffered to come into existence.

No one of us ought to object when called upon to reaffirm his devotion to the Union, however unconditionally. I would cheerfully renew the obligations of fidelity to it every day and every hour in every place, at home or abroad, as often as any citizen should question my loyalty, or as often as the renewal of the obligation on my part should seem likely to confirm and strengthen any other citizen in his patriotic resolution. The re-affirmation is wholesome for ourselves, even if it influences no one else. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

CRAVING FOR LUXURIES.—The rebel soldiers at Fredericksburg rig little boats of pieces of plank and send them across the Rappahannock to our soldiers, bearing requests to exchange coffee and sugar for tobacco or greenbacks. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says under date of 7th:

"On Monday they launched quite a fleet of little vessels, made out of board planks, two or three feet long, on which they rigged little sails, and then sent them on a voyage to this side. One was brought into the Lacy House, on Monday, which had sailed across from the opposite side. It was sloop rigged, with mast, jib and mainsail made of old cotton cloth, apparently having been once part of a man's shirt. In the sail was fastened a copy of the Richmond Examiner of the previous Saturday, dry and in good order. There was also a letter, written with pencil, requesting our people to send over sugar and coffee, and they would send tobacco in return; or if that would not suit us, then they would send 'greenbacks' in lieu of the tobacco; or, in other words, they wanted us to sell them coffee and sugar for Union money.—Both the paper and the note were handed over to the field officer of the pickets, to be forwarded to headquarters.

Scarcely had the curiosity occasioned by this incident subsided, when another little boat was seen to start from the opposite bank, and making a diagonal trip across the river, it 'came to' on this side, near the piers of the Commerce street bridge. The pickets captured the prize and brought it up on the lawn in front of the house. It was schooner rigged, with sails made of bed ticking. The little craft capsized on the way over and wet the sails, but on examining the folds closely, a copy of the Richmond Enquirer was found looped inside, dry and in good order. The same disposition was made of this paper as the other.

Both boats were broken up in full sight of the rebels, who could not fail to see by this that our officers are not very willing to hold communication with them. Notwithstanding this, however, they sent over other vessels on Tuesday, with small quantities of tobacco, with renewed requests to 'trade' and exchange newspapers."

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—It will be of interest to many of our readers to learn that the act passed at the late session of Congress amendatory of the act of July 22d, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," provides as follows, in relation to bounties to soldiers and other persons discharged from the United States service on account of wounds received in battle:

Be it enacted, &c. That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the army of the United States within two years from the date of their enlistment by reason of wounds received in battle, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who were discharged after a service of two years; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

A correspondent writing from Port Royal says:—We spent a couple of hours on the Montauk, with Capt. Worden, and found him full of confidence of the invulnerability of the Monitors. The marks of the recent conflict on her turret, deck, smoke-stack and pilot house are quite deep, but have done no other harm than slightly to disfigure her beautiful proportions. The smoke stack is perforated eight times, mostly near the top, the turret has seven or eight slight depressions, about as deep as a pencil, and the deck has a dozen or twenty blows, making slight ridges or rather depressions in the iron, and the pilot house has received a leg blows. Although struck about fifty times she has not suffered half as much as the Merrimac did in her few hours conflict with the Monitors. She is, in fact, as ready for action as if she had just come from the work-shops. Officers and crew are anxious for

[illegible]

THE following remarks of Hon. WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, were made in the U. S. House of Representatives February 23d, on the so called "Conscription Act":—

MR. SPEAKER:—

The bill under consideration is a strong measure, calculated to put to the test the strength of our Government in a manner to which it has heretofore been subjected. It is a measure to take able bodied men from their homes by force, and put them into the service of the country to defend the Government against the assaults of the enemies of the country. It is, in my judgment, a necessary measure to be adopted in the existing condition of our public affairs, and I shall vote for it. I shall vote for the bill if I am compelled to without amendment though I should prefer that it should be amended.

It is said that this bill contains provisions which are unnecessarily severe; that it has not in its provisions a due regard for the rights of the States, that it has not a due regard for the rights of citizens of the States. A measure of this kind must necessarily be a strong measure to be successful. But to see whether it is within the power which is delegated to Congress to pass, I invite the attention of the House for a single moment to the consideration of the powers of the Government upon this and kindred subjects.

The Constitution of the United States, which creates the Government of the United States, and which confers upon the Government the power to suppress domestic insurrection, confers upon the Government the power to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, to levy and collect taxes; and from the ample storehouse of power Congress may enforce into the armies of the Union every man who owes allegiance to the Government. Ay, it may do more; it may invite all others to our standard, to fight in its defense. By all others, I mean those who are capable of conducting the war according to the rules of civilized warfare.

It may go still further; it may, by the power to levy and collect taxes, take every dollar of treasure for the support of the Government, every dollar of treasure which is protected by our laws. Further still, it may borrow money to the extent of the credit of the Government for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Government. The Constitution, which gives us and from which we derive the power to suppress this insurrection, created this Government.—When the Government was created it was endowed with certain attributes of sovereignty, certain incidents to its creation necessary for its preservation. One of those is the right of eminent domain; and another is, when the nation entered in to the society of nations it was entitled to the benefit of and subject to the duties imposed by the law of nations. By the right of eminent domain, in great emergencies we may press property into the service of the Government. We may destroy property, as Moscow was destroyed. We may lay waste our territory, as was a portion of the Russian empire and waste by Peter the Great, for which he was rewarded by the great victory of Pultowa. This was done by the right of eminent domain, and not by the law of war. When we exercise this right, it is an attribute of sovereign power; and if we take or destroy property under this power, we appropriate it for public use, and upon compensation.

This is a very material principle in ascertaining the power of the Government in preserving this war; but I will not further elaborate it at present, or inquire into the limits of this right. We may raise and support armies, and by virtue of that power we may bring into the service of the Government every individual who holds allegiance to the Government. One of the amendments which I should like to have made to the bill is one which would provide that persons who do not owe allegiance to the Government might not be forced to fight for the Government, for it is important that while we are striving to maintain Government and law, that we the lawmakers will not become violators of the laws. I have not much examined the subject, but I doubt the propriety of that provision.

MR. RIDDLE. My friend from Rhode Island will allow me to remind him that the ordinary rule which would prevent the employment of that class of persons does not now apply, because these foreigners can in no event be called upon to fight against their own sovereigns.

MR. SHEFFIELD. My proposition is unshaken by the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio. I entertain the same apprehension which I did before he interrupted me. I doubt the power of the Government to impress into its army persons who do not owe allegiance to it; and I should be glad if this bill could be amended in that respect.

There are one or two other amendments that I should desire to see made, but before I proceed to consider them I ask the attention of the House for a moment to the remarks of the very accomplished gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Biddle; who addressed the House this afternoon in opposition to some of the provisions of the bill. I agree with him in all he said in favor of preserving the liberties of the citizen. I would go as far as any gentleman upon this floor to preserve those rights which we enunciated in the British constitution, the rights which we established by the Revolution in England, rights which have ever been dear to the people whom I represent here. I admire those principles because they were the principles which were incorporated into the British constitution by the Puritans, and may have been said to have resulted from the experience of the English people.—They cost much of trial and much of suffering to those people, who took their lives in their hands in defence of these sacred rights of the citizen—those Puritans whose descendants are now to be proscribed, according to the doctrine of some gentlemen here. I feel a peculiar interest in their success, because in this country they had their foundation in the constitution of my own native State, and there they have been held sacred, and have never been violated. Conscious to-day that her record is clear of all oppression so far as regards those great fundamental principles, if I advocated any measure which tended to abridge them, I should be unworthy of that people and should be ashamed to return to them.

I understand military law to be the law by which a country governs its own army; in other words the Articles of War. Marshal law I understand to be the law by which a military commander governs the territory within the lines of his active military operations. The laws of war I understand to be those laws which fix the rights and duties of belligerents *inter se*. Military law has nothing to do with the arbitrary arrests of citizens, of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke this afternoon, because it applies only to the Army and to those who are subject to the Articles of War. Martial law I understand to be the law

...tish which was becoming the Republic of all of a nation upon that occasion. History, the...siest history, will affirm this. Lincoln...on was to once lead us and the Government ...ry person who contributes in that way by any ...however remote he may be from the scene ...are the evil is greatly lessened. Is himself guilty ...reason, guilty of leading astray and may be ...d and convicted of the crime. When Rome ...e were getting rid and control by their own ...s and acts to this rebellion, they had already ...mitted treason against the government and ...ld to have been arrested and put in prison; ...if the President had dispersed the energy and ...ity becoming the Executive of this great na...s that would have been done. Those arrests ...ght have been made by civil process and after ...ir military occupation of Washington, for ...e sufficient for the actual condition of things ...e they might perhaps with snobbish have been ...de by military authority. I would have main...ed. If I had trespassed upon the domain of ...state rights in so doing, it would have been to ...e the cause of the nation's liberties and I ...uld have thrown myself in judgment upon the ...nerosity of the American people.

But, sir, many of us forget when we rise criti...cing the acts of the Executive, with what diffi...ulties and embarrassments he was then surrounded. It is much easier to look back and detect errors in the past than to look forward and mend them. We are now as it were on board a ...p in a storm. The President is at the helm ...d we must sustain him in efforts to save the ...ip, or it must founder. We must do what we ...n to rescue the government from the perils by ...hich it is surrounded, and it will not do now ...r us to stop to criticise too closely the mistakes ...hich have been made, the difficulties that might ...ve been avoided, or even the crimes which have ...en committed. It is not very necessary that ...e should stop to inquire into arbitrary arrests ...or the policy of making such arrests has been ...nerally abandoned. Let bygones be bygones ...f the present, and let us go on and sustain the ...overnment; and when we have shaken off the ...orm now upon us, then we will talk about and ...y to settle these little differences. I believe it ...o be necessary to the saving of the Constitution ...d the Union. It is a strong measure, and will ...counter much opposition, let us ameliorate it ...uch as we may. I desire that it shall go out to ...e people carrying with it the recommendation ...f as large a number of the members of this House ...s it is possible to combine in its support. I do ...t believe that it is necessary, in order that we ...ay pass it and give it effect, that we should de...ounce anybody. On the other hand, I think it ...uch better for us to conciliate and bring to its ...pport as many members of this House as is ...ssible.

With regard to the seventh section, that has ...en so much commented upon, I cannot dispose ...e myself of the impression that some gentle...en who have much to do with our legislation ...ve a vocabulary peculiar to themselves, and ...at, no matter how offensive it may be to other ...entlemen, they like to force their peculiar forms ...f expression upon Congress, for what end I ...now not, unless that it may receive a congres...onal sanction. I contess that the phrase "trea...nable practices" is not very acceptable to me, ...ecause the people may be led to believe that it ...eans something else than treason against the ...overnment. They may be made to believe that ...t means something else than what it clearly does ...ean. This statute is penal in its nature. It is ...derogation of the rights of the citizen, and must ...e strictly construed. The practice of treason ...nd "treasonable practices" mean one and the ...me thing. That is my construction of it, and I ...ink the only intelligent construction that can ...e placed upon it. I do not understand it to be ...he intention of Congress to give the provost mar...al power to create or define any offense not now ...unishable by law, or to inflict punishment for ...ny act which is not now punishable by law. It is ...nly for treason that the provost marshals are to ...ake arrests of civilians. And if so, we ought ...o be willing to have these objectionable words ...truck out of the bill, because they are offensive ...o some gentlemen, and we should try to make the ...ill as acceptable as possible, not only to the peo...le but to the members of this House; and especially we ought to do this when we can do so ...ithout taking from the bill any of its efficacy.

In this time of the nation's trial I should be ...worthy of being the Representative of a Rhode ...land constituency if I did not support this bill, ...r support any other necessary measure to uphold ...e Government. Of course I would not do an ...nconstitutional act. But I am for prosecuting ...e war on any basis of the recognized rules of ...ternational law. I trust that I, and those whom ...represent, will always support every act neces...ary to maintain the Government in its integrity. ...is Constitution, purchased by the blood and ...crifices of our fathers, was committed to us as ...sacred trust to be transmitted to our descend...nts. Are twenty millions of loyal men to be ...erborne by eight million disloyal men? Sir, ...ther gentlemen may desire to outlive their coun...y, and to feel the shame of having belonged to ...generation of men that were unable to execute ...e trust thus committed to them, but I frankly ...nfess to you that I do not. This Government ...worthy of all our efforts. We have not been ...successful in some things as we could have de...ired. This war has not been prosecuted with as ...uch energy or ability as it might have been ...rosecuted. There have been divisions here, di...sions in the other end of the Capitol, divisions ...mong military men, all unworthy of the great ...ork committed to us. These bitter rivalries the ...uses of the people care nothing about; they ...nly contemn and despise those who engage in ...em. They want the rebellion put down. They ...ant the Constitution preserved. They care but ...tle who leads in the council or who leads the ...mies to victory, so long as the council is well ...nducted and the armies are led to victory.—...herefore, we ought to come to the consideration ...f this bill in the spirit of harmony, perfect it as ...ar we can, and let it go out to the people with ...l the moral power that we can impart to it to ...commend it to their judgment.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Bid...e] had his grievances to complain of. Some of ...s constituents and friends had been arrested. I ...ave my grievances too; so have my people their ...ievances. More than sixteen thousand of the ...en of my State have been summoned from their ...mes to fight the battles of their country. Many ...f their brightest jewels have been sacrificed on ...e battlefield. Many of their homes are now ...rclad in mourning. This is the grievance that ...have to lay before you. It is a wrong of a deep...r dye than the wrongs of which my friend from ...ennsylvania complains. His complaints sink ...to insignificance when compared with that great ...rong done to the loyal people of the North by ...e men in rebellion against the Government.

Mr. Speaker, I have no sympathy with those ...en who cry "peace! peace!" when there is no ...ace. I desire peace, but I do not desire it at ...e sacrifice of the national honor. I will never ...nsent to the establishment of any peace that ...ill reflect dishonor upon this Government or this ...ountry. I will never consent to any peace that ...ill divide the nation, which is bound together by ...atural ligaments and social ties which cannot be ...issolved without breaking our country in many ...agments. The only way to secure peace is by ...ompelling those in rebellion to submit to the Con...titution and the laws. When that is done I will ...rown out my arms as widely as any man in the ...ouse to bridge the chasm that may then exist ...etween us and those in arms against the Govern...ent. But, until they do submit to the laws, our ...ue course is to move on our armies, that they ...ay crush out all opposition to the Government.

I know that this law will put to a severe test the loyalty of the people. In their submission to its provisions is involved the question of their devotion to their country. The very act of submission will have a good effect in crushing the rebellion. It will show those who are in rebellion that the people are determined to sustain the Government, that they are willing to make sacrifices to uphold it. When the force is enlisted that is contemplated by this bill, the moral power of that force in the field will almost sweep away this rebellion. We have nothing to discourage us.—We expect soon to have Vicksburg, and to open the Mississippi. The region west of the river will then fall into our hands. I trust that Charleston and Savannah will also soon be in our possession. I have waited patiently for this, and I am still waiting with confident expectation.

When those cities are in our hands we shall have nothing running of the blockade. And when I refer to the blockade, I desire to refer to the vessels that are piercing upon our commerce. They are mere sea robbers. Privateers capture ...ize and carry them into port for adjudication, ...ut these vessels do not profess to do this. They ...re artificial vessels who are engaged in ...ommerce without any taking any vessel into ...ort having any adjudication upon the ves...el, suppose they capture. The Alabama was ...e southern port. She was paid for by ...ommon and enemy British merchants and ...ilt on the very lines of the British govern...ent. The fact and the fact that the port of ...assau is open to this class of vessels and to ...ther vessels who are constantly employed in an ...llicit commerce with the blockaded ports of the southern states, puts them with the sympathies of the British government, are enough to ...ssure us of the disposition of the British government.

The factory states were once infested by a ...ace of pirates that preyed upon the commerce of ...ll nations. Incensed by these outrages, the European powers removed the Barbary cities which ...heltered these depredators. I commend ...is example to British government.

The publication of how full of meaning, how full of suggestions are those simple words! Homes desolated; mothers bereaved; wives widowed; the tenderest ties of home ruthlessly severed; brothers against brothers; country assaulted; treasure expended; and battles distributed, all due to Hessian smuggling with the traitors! Wait to accuse and condemn the perpetrators of this terrible crime against humanity! What is all this for? Is it to ameliorate the condition of any portion of the human race, to enlarge the dominion of human liberty, to advance and extend human rights? No! not even for the horrible crime of scourging an injury; but the highest reason yet given to justify the rebellion which, in justice can be alleged, is an apprehension by those in rebellion that the right in slaves will not be properly respected. The man of the south believed labor to be degrading; the man of the south believed it to be expectable. This was a difference of taste which was acted upon and induced a difference of habit, a difference of sentiment; a difference of character. This difference was antagonistic and this antagonism aggravated by the morbid apprehension of southern men for the security of southern rights in slaves, until the smouldering fires of southern resentment, enkindled, fostered and favored by the dark and sinuous schemes of political adventurers, belched forth in the awful conflagration in which is now enveloped the destiny of this empire. When before in the history of the world does there appear to have been committed such a crime against humanity? Is there no uncommon wrath of heaven to punish this crime? I will not question the arrangements of divine wisdom, or hold parliance with that power who has decreed that the wrath of man shall be made to praise Him, but I have an abiding trust that He will do all things well.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this bill will pass, but I hope the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs will permit it to be amended in such particulars as shall make it more perfect.

THE JAPAN PHEASANTS.—The pair of Japan pheasants which were presented to the American minister at Japan for the purpose of being conveyed to this country and added to the ornithological collection at Central Park, died on the passage the other side of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE National Intelligencer has a semi-authoritative announcement that an injustice has been done by the New York press to the cordial relations existing between Secretary Seward and M. Mercier. Their correspondence, it is added, is of the most cordial character.

SAD AFFLICTION.—Mr. David Nye of Oakham, Mass., has lost five children within as many weeks, by diptheria, ranging in age from five to sixteen years. He has but one left.

PAUL MORPHY, *en dit*, has at last found his match. M. de Riviere, the famous Paris player, has beaten the American champion three out of five games of chess.

A rebel mail with $12,000 in rebel bonds, some gold and treasury notes, and four rebels were captured on the Potomac on Friday of last week.

THE Detroit Advertiser says the passage of the Conscription Bill was the signal for a second hegira to Canada, almost equal to that of August last.

A large ice business is in progress in Maine, and extensive houses are building on the Kenebec, for the storage of ice which is now more than a foot thick.

EARLY.—New potatoes have appeared in the markets of Louisville, Ky.

THERE are in Switzerland 1,483,298 Protestants and 1,060,469 Catholics.

GEN. HALLECK has prohibited the waste of powder at forts by firing salutes.

THE Vesuvius, Petrel and Desperate, of the British navy, are now in Hampton roads.

Special Notices.

A. A. SAUNDERS,
DENTIST,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Office 124 Thames Street, over C. E. Hammett's Book Store.

HAVING HAD over ten years experience with constant practice in all the departments of operative and mechanical dentistry, and having furnished a commodious and pleasant suite of rooms over C. E. Hammett's Book Store, Dr. Saunders now offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity; and holds himself in readiness to perform all operations necessary to regulate and preserve the natural teeth, to relieve pain and cure diseases arising from decayed teeth. Also to insert artificial teeth from one to a full set, on silver, gold, platina bases, and *last though not least*, on VULCANITE PLATES, which when properly made and adjusted are *superior* to all other kinds in cheapness, lightness, strength, cleanliness and durability.—Those wishing teeth are cordially invited to call and examine specimens. All work thoroughly executed, with neatness and despatch and warranted.

Charges reasonable. Advice gratis.
Jan 24.

J. S. CLARKE,
DENTIST
HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.
Office 169 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev. Dr. Thayer, JOHN B. LAWRENCE, 5th Reg. R. I. V., to MISS LIZZIE B., eldest daughter of the late Mr. GEO. W. Stanhope, all of this city.

In Providence, 5th inst., EDWARD F. ROBINSON to ELIZABETH A. ALDERSON, all of P.; Wm. ADRIAN MOORE, of West Greenwich, to SUSAN E. NOTTAGE, of P.; 12th, BENJAMIN W. CURRIE of P. to MARY A. F. WARNER, of South Providence.

In Ellenwood, 8th inst., WARREN H. MANSUR, of Prov., to ALICE R. La Rose, of Ellenwood.

In Pawtuxet, 9th inst., NATHANIEL BOURNE, of F. R., to Mrs. EMMELINE F. DARRINGTON, of Little Compton.

In Nashville, Tenn., 25th ult., Capt. HOWARD CRANDALL of Milwaukie, Wis., formerly of Providence, to E. LOUISE WARD, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

In New York, 7th inst., CATHARINE H. RUSSELL, wife of Charles H. Russell, Esq., and daughter of the late Samuel S. Howland.

The announcement of the death of this estimable lady is received by a large number of our citizens with feelings of the deepest regret. In the habit of spending the summer months in this city, many had become acquainted with her and her amiable disposition and engaging manners, will leave an indelible impression on the mind of all who enjoyed her acquaintance.

In Providence, 5th inst., SUSAN S. REED, aged 80 years, 8th, GEORGE H. LOVELL, aged 57 years, 9th, EMMELINE E., daughter of Prescott D. Brayley, aged 7 years, 7th, CHARLES L., son of William G. Gardner, aged 10 years, 8th, JOHN JONES, aged 77 years, 8th, SAMUEL D. COLE, aged 67 years, 8th, RUFUS W. GUINEY, aged 67 years, 9th, SARAH A. WILLIAMS, aged 50 years, 10th, SARAH, wife of Rufus Whipple, aged 72 years, 11th, PATIENCE B., wife of Job Wilson, aged 76 years, and a son, 12th, WILLIAM S. ANDREWS, aged 30 years, 12th, CHARLES A. REED, aged 5 years.

In Boston, 30 inst., HENRY O. HOUGHTON, aged 54 years; 1st inst., JOHN STONE, aged 76 years.

In Worcester, 29th ult., OLIVE JONES, aged 58 years.

Memorandum.

ARR at New York, 7th inst., ship Ind. Queen, Bailey, from Cardenas 2d; brig Ida, Nash, Matanzas 3d in company with brig Ida Burton, Hamilton, for this port.

ARR at Cardenas 4th, brig Ida, Burton, New York via Philadelphia.

Cld at Havana 5th, ult. brigs Ida, Burton, for Philadelphia.

Sld from Cardenas 4th, brig Ida, Hamilton, Townsend, for Boston.

BY SUTTON & CO'S MARKET REPORT.—Monday Eve. At market 800 Beef Cattle, 80 Stores, — Sheep and Lambs, and — Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $7 00; first quality $7 50; second quality $6 50; third, $4 75 a 5.

Working Oxen—$—

Milch Cows—$41 a 45; common $15 a 35.

Fancy Cows—$—

Stores—Yearlings, Supe (two years old) $19a—; three years old $25 a 32.

Hides $6 a 6½; tallow 5½ a 6c.

Calf Skins, 9a 9½. Pelts—$1 50 a 2 00 each.

Sheep & Lambs—$3 75 a 4 00; extra $4 50, 5 a 6.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

MARCH 1863.	Sun	Sun	Moon	High
	rises	sets	rises	water
14 Saturday,	6	156	52	853 7
15 Sunday,	6	146	58	924 14
16 Monday,	6	136	75	96 18
17 Tuesday,	6	56	84	1016 18
18 Wednesday,	6	86	106	117 9
19 Thursday,	6	66	11 ass.	74
20 Friday,	6	55	121	178 27

New Moon 19th day, 9 h, 46m. morn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AQUIDNECK HALL,
NEWPORT.
Positively One Night Only.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.
THE CELEBRATED
Geo. Christy's Minstrels,
FROM 535 BROADWAY, N. Y.
In consequence of the immense success attending this celebrated Troupe wherever they appear, they are induced to give one of their brilliant entertainments before the citizens of NEWPORT and VICINITY.
The whole under the immediate direction and personal supervision of the celebrated
GEO. CHRISTY,
When will be produced for the first time, in addition to the choice programme set forth by the Company, the laughable farce written by Sylvester Blacker, Esq., expressly for Geo. Christy, and to be played by him only to crowded houses everywhere, entitled
Peter Piper Pepper Podge.
Geo. Christy in his great character of Podge.
Sylvester Blacker in his original character of Twomey. Other characters by the Company.
Admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.
March 14 THEO. TAYLOR, Agent.

Popular Lecture.
A LECTURE peculiarly adapted to THE TIMES, will be delivered at
Aquidneck Hall,
by the popular writer,
REV. M. D. CONWAY,
of Concord, N. H., on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
March 16th, at 7 1-2 o'clock.
TICKETS 15 cents each, to be obtained at the Bookstores and at the door.
March 14.

LECTURES.
A COURSE OF LECTURES will commence in Aquidneck Hall, on Tuesday, March 17, 1863, by Rev. J. C. Fletcher, the missionary traveller in Brazil, THE first lecture will be on Brazil in general. The second on Thursday, March 19, will be on the Amazon River, from which Mr. Fletcher has just returned. The third on Tuesday, March 24, will be on Switzerland.
The price of tickets for the course is 50 cents.
Subscription lists are now open at the Redwood Library, Tilley's News Office, B. M. Hammett's, C. E. Hammett, jr's., A. J. Ward's, Aquidneck House.
March 14.

Newport Historical Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Newport Historical Society will be holden on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, inst., at eight o'clock in the evening, at the Newport Reading Room, Touro, corner of Church street. The election of officers will take place, and other important business will be considered. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order
B. B. HOWLAND,
March 14 Recording Secretary.

FOR SALE.
THE ESTATE No. 91 Thames street, with the lot 102 feet deep. Also the estate corner of Thames, Poplar and Cross streets. Apply to
March 14 GILBERT CHASE.

FOR SALE,
FOUR HOUSE LOTS 100x30 feet, on New Street. Apply to
J. B. F. DENMAN.
March 14 191 Thames st.

City of Newport—Ward Lists of Voters.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS have made out the Ward lists of voters for the city of Newport, and the said lists are posted up in the following places:

FIRST WARD—At Charles C. Stevens' store Thames, corner of Bridge and Thomas T. Carr's store, Bridge street.

SECOND WARD—At John D. Dennis' store, Broad street and South Entry of State House.

THIRD WARD—In entry of City Hall and John C. Allman's store, Spring street.

FOURTH WARD—In Lobby of Post Office and Thomas Spooner's store, John street.

FIFTH WARD—At Clark H. Burdick's store, Thames street and James C. Davenport's store, Spring street and the lists of all the wards in the City Clerk's office.

The Board of Canvassers will be in session on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1863, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at their Chamber in the City Hall, Newport, for the purpose of correcting the same and preparing voting lists.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
March 14 City Clerk.

AUCTION.
There will be sold at Public Auction at the South Farm on Prudence Island, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1863, at 2 o'clock, A. M., (if fair if not the next fair day,)
1 PAIR 7 year old Working Oxen; 1 pair 6 year old Steers; 2 pair 3 year old Bulls; 16 likely young Dairy Cows; 3 three year old Heifers; 3 Colts coming 3 year old; 3 do. coming 2 year old; 3 do. coming 1 year old; 3 Sow and Pigs. A lot of Swine, Turkeys and Fowls.

Also a quantity of Rye, Corn, Oats and Straw, together with Carts, Wagons, Harnesses, and all the farming tools on said farm. Conditions made known at time and place of sale.

The conveyances will be delivered in Newport or Providence at $1,00 per load.

March 14 CYRUS W. MANN.

P. S.—Arrangements have been made that passengers will be taken to Prudence Island and return by steamer Perry for 75 cents; and C. Bovi will also take passengers from Portsmouth Grove.

Administratrix Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport administratrix on the estate of
RICHARD BLOOD,
late of Newport, deceased, and having given bond according to law, hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to make immediate payment to
MARY BLOOD,
March 14 Administratrix.

HARDWARE.

LIME.

Oak Timber.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SPENCER'S,
NO.
96
THAMES STREET,
Sheet Music,
AT
HALF
the usual prices.
STATIONERY PACKETS
17 CENTS.
Stencil Plates
FOR MARKING CLOTHING.
Stationery
AND
FANCY GOODS
in great variety.
March 14 2w

Mortgagee's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made and executed by David E. Simmons and Mahala Simmons, his wife, to Joseph W. Slade, bearing date the 1st day of February, A. D. 1860, and recorded with the said deviation of Newport, book 20, page 50, the first will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Newport, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the public sale of goods and chattels now and lately in the city of Newport, and situated and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Webster street, distant 60 feet Easterly from the same and Southerly boundary between the lands of Daniel Cottle and George Easterbrooks, and the South East corner of lands of Charles Ingram, thence Easterly on the division of the two lots now and late owned and occupied by said Cottle and Ingram, about 100 feet to Nurragansett Avenue; thence Easterly along the Northerly line of the lands of William E. Lawrence to a point on the said line 60 feet Easterly from the Westerly line of the lands of Henry E. Thompson and the same width running north and south, which divides the lands of the said Thompson from lands formerly owned by David P. Hall; thence Northerly and parallel to said west line of said Thompson's land, and at the distance of thirty feet Southerly from Southerly side of Webster street; thence Westerly along the Southerly side of Webster street, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation six rods of land, be the same more or less. Also, that other certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Newport aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Northerly side of Narragansett Avenue, at a point opposite to a board fence running north and south through a part of the grounds now, or formerly, owned by David P. Hall, situate North of Narragansett Avenue, thence Northerly, at right angles to Narragansett Avenue and along the line of said board fence, into lands of Mumford Hazard, formerly lands of John Easton; thence Westerly, along a stone wall which divided said Mumford Hazard's land from the land of David P. Hall to the stone wall running north and south, which divides the lands of John A. Hazard from the lands of said Duncomb; thence Southerly, along said last mentioned wall, into land of Edward Ogden; thence, Southerly, along said Ogden's line as it now is, about 360 feet to Narragansett Avenue aforesaid; thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Narragansett Avenue to the line of the board fence referred to and the point and place of beginning, containing six acres, with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the said several parcels of land.

The said sale to be made to satisfy and pay the sum of five thousand dollars, due upon the said mortgage with the interest thereon at seven per cent per annum, from February 1, A. D., 1860, and by order of the executor of the mortgage.

A. R. PEARCE, Executor.
For Attorney, W. P. SHEFFIELD.
Nov 29—tc.

The sale of the above property is postponed until TUESDAY, April 28th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.
March 14 7w

Court of Probate, Newport, } March 9, 1863. }

ANN ELIZA WEAVER, of Newport, presents an instrument in writing to this Court purporting to be the last will and testament of
ABIGAIL WEAVER,
late of said city, single woman, deceased, with her petition in writing praying that the same may be proved and allowed and that letters testamentary be granted to her on the estate of said deceased, she being the sole executrix named therein; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 30th day of March inst., at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
March 14 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Court of Probate, Newport, } March 9, 1863. }

JOSIAH SOUTHWICK and Abraham Peckham, administrators on the estate of
LYDIA SOUTHWICK,
late of Newport, deceased, present their administration account on her estate for settlement and allowance; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 30th day of March inst., at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
March 14 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Court of Probate, Newport, } March 9, 1863. }

ENQUIRY ON WARNING is made to this Court by Sarah C. Carr, to appoint herself or some proper person, or some other suitable person, administratrix on the estate of her late husband,
ISTHROP C. CARR,
late of Newport, deceased, intestate; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 30th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Administratrix Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport administratrix on the estate of
WILLIAM BURDICK,
late of Newport, deceased, intestate, hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to make immediate payment to
MARY A. BURDICK,
March 14 Administratrix.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.
Estate of George Cornell.
PURSUANT to an order of the Probate Court of the city of Newport, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 9th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M., under a decree of the Court of Probate of the city of Newport,
ALL the right, title and interest which George Cornell had at the time of his death, and up to the time of the Westerly sale of the homestead estate of said deceased, situated on Elm street in said city, as will be necessary to raise a sum sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed at the time of his death, the funeral expenses, charges of family, &c., with incidental expenses.—Said Westerly part of said lot is bounded Westerly on lands of H. N. Morris and William Gray, Northerly on land of heirs of Thomas Case, and Southerly on Elm Street.
Terms cash on the delivery of the deed.
WM. T. H. ALLMAN,
March 7 Administrator.

Administrator's Sale
WILL be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Probate Court of Newport, on SATURDAY, March 28th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., all that certain parcel of land situated on Thomas Street, Newport, containing about thirty feet in front and one hundred feet in depth, more or less, and bounded Northerly on land of Henry Sisson, Easterly on land of Thomas Case, Southerly on Thomas Street, and Westerly on land of Thomas Case, and being the same premises conveyed to the said deceased by deed of Thomas Case, dated March 1st, 1862, and recorded in Book 29, page 50, of Deeds, in said Newport.
Terms cash on delivery of deed.
WILLIAM H. SISSON,
March 7 Administrator.

B. MASON
25 Cents a pound for Rice. Compound Extract of Jamaica Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Allspice, Mace, Ground Ginger, Black Pepper, Cassia, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Soda, Starch, Indigo, Blacking, Bluing, Shoe Brushes, Clothes Pins, Matches, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, Fine Cut, Smoking, Chewing, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Oil, Pomatum, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Rocking Horses, Sleds, Wagons, Carts, Baskets, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Mops, Mop Sticks, Clothes Lines, Clothes Pins, Clothes Baskets, Wash Boards, Wash Tubs, Wash Boilers, Tin Ware, Iron Ware, Brass Ware, Copper Ware, Lamps, Lamp Wicks, Lamp Burners, Chimneys, Shades, Lanterns, Candles, Candlesticks, Candle Moulds, Candle Wicks, Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Lard Oil, Kerosene Oil, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Glue, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Putty, Glass, Window Sash, Doors, Blinds, Nails, Spikes, Tacks, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Knobs, Files, Rasps, Hammers, Saws, Planes, Augers, Bits, Chisels, Gimlets, Screw Drivers, Rules, Squares, Compasses, Trowels, Jacks, Vises, Anvils, Bellows, Grindstones, Axes, Hatchets, Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Hoes, Sickles, Grass Hooks, Pruning Hooks, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Fishing Tackle, Hooks, Lines, Sinkers, Floats, Rods, Reels, Baits, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Horse Blankets, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Horse Clothing, Carriage Trimmings, Carriage Paints, Carriage Oils, Carriage Varnish, Carriage Hardware, Carriage Wheels, Carriage Axles, Carriage Springs, Carriage Shafts, Carriage Poles, Carriage Bows, Carriage Seats, Carriage Backs, Carriage Bodies, Carriage Tops, Carriage Curtains, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Glasses, Carriage Cushions, Carriage Carpets, Carriage Aprons, Carriage Dusters, Carriage Whips, Carriage Harness, Carriage Saddles, Carriage Bridles, Carriage Collars, Carriage Horse Blankets, Carriage Horse Brushes, Carriage Curry Combs, Carriage

(Continued from first page.)

Territory, and for the pay of employees to the cross of expenses for four and sixty-one, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation, under the treaty of Fort Laramie, the amount expended in the purchase of guns and ammunition for the Upper Platte agency in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and acted by order of the Government as contraband, two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirteen cents: Provided, If the said guns and ammunition, or any part thereof, are on hand and not in actual use, they shall be forwarded in compliance with said treaty, and shall be considered a part of the guns and ammunition provided for by this appropriation.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for salary of Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri for the six months ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for additional clerks in the War Department, twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for blank books, stationery, binding and miscellaneous items for Paymaster General's office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For regular supplies for the Quartermaster's department, six million dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, eleven million dollars.

For transportation of the army and its supplies, twenty-five million dollars.

For the erection, hire and repairs of barracks, quarters and hospitals, one million seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For clothing, camp and garrison equipage, twenty-seven million one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for maintenance and support of fleet of steam vessels from September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase of arms for volunteers and regulars and ordnance and ordnance stores, thirteen million two hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

For purchase of gunpowder and lead, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the medical and hospital department of the army, four million four hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defences, including the purchase of campaign maps, manuscript surveys of railroads, canals, of lines within the States in rebellion fifty thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind for regulars and volunteers, eighteen million one hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives:

For folding documents, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

For stationery, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture, repairs and packing boxes for members, seven thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

For miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-eight cents.

For clerks of committees, messengers, pages, horse and carriage, thirteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for paper for the public printing, two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, February 11, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

AN ACT to incorporate the National Association for the relief of destitute colored women and children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Alexander Bowen, Henry Lee, George C. Shaw, late associates and successors, being members of said society by prior charter, and their successors, be and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic in the name of "The National Association for the relief of destitute colored women and children" for the purpose of supporting, nursing and caring for indigent and destitute colored women and children as may properly come under the charge of said association to provide for them suitable home, food, clothing and medicine, and to bind them out to service, and to take assignments of such indentures, with power to sue for the same, and in case of refusal to bind out to assign, to plead and be impleaded in any court of the United States; to collect subscriptions, make by-laws, rules and regulations useful for the government of the said corporation not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, to have and receive real and personal estate by purchase, gift, or devise, to use, sell or convey the same for the purposes and objects of said corporation, and to choose such officers and teachers as may be deemed necessary, prescribe their duties, and fix the rate of their compensation.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers of said association shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and a board of managers to be composed of nine members, the whole to constitute an executive committee, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the plans and purposes for which said association was formed, all of which officers shall be elected on the fifteenth day of March next, and hold their offices till the second Tuesday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, on which day, and annually on the second Tuesday of January in each succeeding year, at the annual meeting of said association, which shall be held on said day, their successors shall be elected and hold their offices for the term of one year, and until their successors shall be duly elected. And in case of a vacancy it shall be filled by the other members of the executive committee.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That said society may receive into a house or building to be provided by it any destitute child or children at the request of the parents or guardians, or next friend, or of the mother, if the father be dead, or has abandoned his family, or does not provide for their support, or is an habitual drunkard, such parents, guardians, or next friend, or mother, making a written surrender of such child or children. The superintendent or other officer in immediate charge may, with the concurrence of the executive committee, or of a board of trustees to be appointed by said committee, and to consist of three persons, residents of Washington city, govern the inmates, preserve order, enforce discipline, impart instruction in useful knowledge and some regular course of labor, and establish rules for the preservation of health, and for their proper physical, intellectual, and moral improvement. The trustees may, with the consent of the executive committee, bind out by indenture such children as may be deemed capable of learning trades, or of becoming useful in other employments to such persons as will give them the benefit of good examples, wholesome instruction, and other means of improvement in virtue and knowledge, and the opportunity of becoming intelligent, moral and useful members of society.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said association, by and with the advice and consent of the Secretary of War, to occupy for the objects of said association any lands, not exceeding one hundred acres, and the improvements thereon, which the Government may now own or may hereafter acquire, contiguous to the city of Washington, by occupation of purchase, said occupation to continue for such a number of years as the Secretary of War may, in writing, prescribe.

Approved, February 14, 1863.

STANDARD ARTICLES.

Clarke's Superior Quality Corn Starch,

Original Brand.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

PREPARED FROM SOUND CORN.

It produces the most delicious and healthy dish in the form of Puddings, Apple Fritters, Corn Cakes, Grace Cakes, Blanc Mange, Custards, Thickening for Gravies, Drinks, Soups, &c.

Sold by grocers, druggists and confectionery stores.

Manufactured by E. S. CLARKE, Starch Works, Feb 21—3m.

CASHMERE SOAP BOILERING, wide and narrow, at

Jan 31 J. S. HAMMETT'S.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in certain mortgage deed, made and executed by David S. Dunscomb and Marietta Dunscomb, his wife, to Joseph W. Peace, bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1858, and recorded with the land evidence of Newport, book No. 3, of Records of Mortgages, pages 158, 159, 160 and 161, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises, in Newport, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Newport, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Webster street, distant 40 feet Easterly from the stone wall formerly the boundary between the farms of Russel Clarke and George Armstrong, near the North East corner of lands of Charles Lyman, thence Southerly, to the distance of 40 feet from said stone wall and said boundary line to lands of William B. Lawrence; thence Easterly, along the Northerly line of the lands of William B. Lawrence to a point in the said line 40 feet distant from the Westerly line of the lands of Henry E. Pierrepont and the stone wall running north and south which divides the lands of the said Pierrepont from lands formerly owned by David P. Hall; thence Northerly and parrallel to said west line of said Pierrepont's land, and at the distance of thirty feet therefrom unto Southerly side of Webster street; thence Westerly along the Southerly side of Webster street, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation six acres of land, be the same more or less. One other parcel of land situate in the aforesaid city of Newport, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Narragansett Avenue, at a stone wall lying and being upon, the Easterly side of a drift way running from said Narragansett Avenue; Southerly, along by said stone wall through the farm of William Beach Lawrence and leading to the South shore thereof, and running from said place of beginning southerly along said stone wall to the northerly side of said Webster street; thence Easterly, along the northerly side of said Webster street four hundred feet; thence Northerly and parallel to said stone wall and drift way, unto Narragansett Avenue aforesaid; thence Westerly along the Southerly side of Narragansett Avenue four hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, containing by estimation four acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, that other certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Newport aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Northerly side of Narragansett Avenue, at a point opposite to a board fence running north and south through a part of the grounds now, or formerly, owned by David P. Hall, situate North of Narragansett Avenue, thence Northerly, at right angles to Narragansett Avenue and along the line of said board fence, unto lands of Mumford Hazard, formerly lands of John Easton; thence Westerly, along a stone wall which divided said Mumford Hazard's land from the land of David P. Hall to the stone wall running north and southerly, which divides the lands of John A. Hazard from the lands of said Duncomb; thence Southerly, along said last mentioned wall, unto land of Edward Ogden; thence, Southerly, along said Ogden's line as it now is, about 259 feet to Narragansett Avenue aforesaid; thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Narragansett Avenue to the line of the board fence referred to and the point and place of beginning, containing six acres, with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the said several parcels of land.

The said sale to be made to satisfy and pay the sum of five thousand dollars, due upon the said mortgage with the interest thereon at seven per cent per annum, from February 1, A. D., 1858, and by order of the executor of the mortgage.

A. S. PHARO, Executor.
For Attorney, W. P. SHEFFIELD.
Nov 29—6s.

Court of Probate, Newport, } February 23, 1863. }

S. W. MACY, guardian of the estate in Rhode Island, of

LEILA WHALEY,

resident of Fairhaven, Mass., minor child of Harvey Whaley late of the State of Connecticut, deceased, presents his guardianship account on the estate of said minor for allowance; and the same is contained and is referred to Monday, the 16th day of March next, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Feb 28 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Court of Probate, Newport, } March 2, 1863. }

EDMUND J. TOWNSEND, administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND,

late of said city, deceased, presents his administration account on said estate for allowance; and the same is received and is referred to Monday the 23d day of March inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

March 7 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Court of Probate, Newport, } March 2, 1863. }

EDMUND J. TOWNSEND, guardian of the persons and estates of

Andrew F. Townsend, Joseph A. Townsend and Anastasia F. Townsend,

minors children of

WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND,

late of Newport, dec., presents his guardianship accounts on the several estates of his said wards, for allowance, and the same are received and referred to Monday, the 23d day of March, inst., at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

March 7 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Guardian's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Guardian on the estate of

SUSAN BUDGET GRAY,

a minor, under the age of fourteen years, and having given bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate payment to.

JOHN G. SHEPPARD.
March 7—3w. Guardian.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the city of Newport, administrator on the estate of

MICHAEL B. STACY,

late of Newport, dec'd, and having given bonds as the law requires, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them and those indebted to make immediate payment to. HENY. MARSH, 2d.

March 7 Administrator.

Guardian's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Guardian on the person and estate of

TIMOTHY TROMEY,

a minor, under the age of fourteen years and having given bonds as the law directs hereby requests all persons having demands against said Timothy Tromey, to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate payment to. HENY. MARSH, 2d.

March 7—3w. Guardian.

Guardian's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, guardian of the person and estate of

WILLIAM C. MAPP,

of said Portsmouth, and having given bonds according to law, hereby requests all persons having claims against the said ward to present them for settlement and those indebted to make immediate payment to.

PHILIP B. CHASE, Guardian.

Jan 31

Guardian's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Guardian of the person and estate of

MARY ANNA COOK,

of said Portsmouth, and having given bonds according to law hereby requests all persons having claims against the said ward to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH B. CORY, Guardian.

Feb 21—3w.

Benjamin Marsh, 2d.

COMMISSIONER for the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded in said State.

Office City Hall, Newport.

Sept 20—3m.

MORGANS, from Second Morgan to 8 Oaks, 14.

Sep 18. WM. NEWTON & CO.

(COPYRIGHTED.)

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMNAGOGUE

This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single females, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in reasonable quantities, free from pain, and after all other remedies or the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES

have now been sold without a single failure when taken as directed and when the unfortunate health is not too far gone. It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with directions for using and sent by Express, closely sealed, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—No. 1, regular strength, $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $2 per bottle.

Remember—No medicine is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in every instance, or the price will be refunded.

Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, near No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND

For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and effect, gentle, yet thoroughly cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down Balsam Copaiva, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you at once, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $2.00.

DR. MATTISON'S ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

For Constitutional Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a few weeks the whole poisonous system is entirely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and to which he proclaimed in N. with $400 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for five years.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venereal excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, when taken, form the best and perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness.

Prices—Quart bottle, which last a month $10; half size $5.

These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, near No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution

It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone; and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, in order to impose upon the credulity of the unfortunate. The only way to avoid imposition is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretensions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

DR. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and of Private Diseases generally; giving full information, with the most undoubted references and testimonials, without which no Advertising physician, or medicine of any kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address PLAINLY, as directed to DR. H. N. MATTISON as above.

A Lecture to Young Men.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

Dr. CHAS. C. KLINE,
147 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 28

100,000 BARRELS

Of the Last Manufacturing Co's.

POUDRETTE.

THIS GUANO CO., with a capital of $100,000, the most extensive works in the world, and an experience in manufacturing of over twenty-three years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in the market. It greatly increases the yield and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre with little or no labor.

Also, FIFTY TONS of BONE DUST, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at $40 per ton—a superior article for grain and grass.

A pamphlet, containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER,
Clerk of the Lodi Manufacturing Co.,
56 Courtlandt St., New York.
Agents, John Eldred, Newport; A. C. Peckham, Kingston.
Feb 7—3m.

STEAMER PERRY.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, November 17th, the steamer PERRY, Capt. N. B. ALLEN,

Will Make But One Trip a Day,

Leaving Newport for Providence at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Providence for Newport and Bristol, touching at Portsmouth Grove each way.

RATES.

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove, 5c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence, 5c.
Newport to Providence, 7c.
Round trip, $1.00.
Excursion, $2.00.
Nov 15

WM. C. SCHOLFIELD'S

PATENT

COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,

Is acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It consumes its own smoke and gas, with coal, coke, or anthracite, and requires no more attention than ordinary stoves.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 146 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, giving, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the last winter.

For sale by WM. BROWNELL,
Sept 20 Newport.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

NOW OPENING AT

COZZENS & CO.'S,

142 Thames Street.

THIS STORE, of late A. and J. Cozzens, Clothing, has received an outstanding debt of the late firm of A. and J. Cozzens, and will continue to do business as heretofore, and will sell most of the purchase at the lowest cash prices from former stock.

We will adhere to the principle of marking our goods low, namely, for one price and making a small deduction from that price to suit purchasers.

Sept 6 A. & J. COZZENS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, } March 2, 1863. }

UPON THE PETITION of Edmund J. Townsend, guardian of the persons and estates of *Andrew F. Townsend, Joseph A. Townsend, and Anastasia F. Townsend,*

minors, children of

WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND,

late of Newport, deceased, in writing to this Court representing that his said wards have an interest in certain real estates in said Newport, consisting of a lot of land and dwelling house and outbuildings thereon situated, in Anthony street, bounded Northerly on land of Benjamin Fairbanks; Southerly on land late of Charles James, dec.; Easterly on land late of Esther Freebody, dec.; and Westerly on Anthony street: and also in two undivided fifth parts of a lot of land and the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon standing, bounded Southerly on John street; Easterly on land of John H. Weeden, westerly on land late of John Easton; and Northerly on land late of John Stern, dec'd; this last described, known as the Isaac Peckham estate, and further representing that both said estates are subject to mortgages in all about seven hundred dollars, and that said guardian has been offered nine hundred dollars for his said wards interest in the estate on John street, which price is in his opinion fair and liberal, and that it is advisable to sell their interest in the estate in John street, and with the proceeds pay off the mortgages aforesaid and other debts of his said wards, and to invest the surplus, if any according to law; and praying this Court for license and authority to sell his wards two undivided fifth parts of said estate in John street, at private sale for the sum of nine hundred dollars and to apply the proceeds of said sale to the payment of the mortgages on the said estates, and other debts of his said wards, and invest the surplus, if any, according to law, under the advice and direction of this Court; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 23d day of March inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

March 7 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Newport, holden March 3, 1863, the following Ordinance was passed:

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO

Vaccination.

IT IS ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SEC. 1. Every parent, guardian or person having the charge or custody of any child, shall cause such child to be vaccinated within six months after the birth of such child.

SEC. 2. Every physician who vaccinates any child shall make return to the City Clerk within one month after such vaccination is effectual, giving the name and age of the child, the names of its parents, guardians or person in charge of the same, and the place of its residence in the city.

SEC. 3. The City Clerk shall record all returns made as aforesaid by physicians in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The Public School Committee shall not allow any child to be admitted to, or connected with, the public schools who has not been duly vaccinated; and the vaccination been effectual.

SEC. 5. Every person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not less than ten days, nor more than three months.

A true copy, attest:

BENJ. B. HOWLAND,
March 7. City Clerk.

At a meeting of the City Council holden March 3, 1863, the following Ordinance was passed:

AN ORDINANCE,

In amendment of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance defining the duties of the Street Commissioner."

IT IS ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SEC. 1. The Street Commissioner shall promptly execute all the orders of the City Council under the direction of the Committee on Highways.

All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately after its passage.

A true copy, attest,

S. B. HOWLAND,
March 7 City Clerk.

At a meeting of the City Council holden March 3, 1863, the following Ordinance was passed:—

AN ORDINANCE

In amendment of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the spreading of the small pox."

IT IS ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SEC. 1. The first section of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the spreading of the small pox," is hereby repealed.

A true copy, attest:

B. B. HOWLAND,
March 7 City Clerk.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT

LUDLOW'S

PATENT.

GLASS JARS & GLASS COVERS

FOR

Preserving Fruits, Vegetables, &c.,

IN A PERFECTLY FRESH STATE.

THEY REQUIRE NO WAX, Solder or Cement, seal instantly, and are more easily sealed and opened than any other article for the purpose ever invented. All kinds of Wax and Cement are equally disagreeable and uncertain in sealing.

In presenting these articles to the public, the inventor challenges the world in an infallible, Simple, Easy and Rapid process of Hermetic Sealing.

All scientific and practical men who have examined them say they are without a fault, and are the only ones that have stood the chemical test.

The sealing is on an entirely original plan.—This principle has stood the test for several years, and the best certificate of their value is, that those who have tried these articles will use no other.

They are warranted as represented.

Reliable directions for putting up all kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans and Jars. For sale by

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
July 26 122 Thames street.

FIRE.

New York, August 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.,

Gents: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday, but my books contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction; I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed, would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. HARKER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
265 Broadway, N. Y.,

Gentes: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday, for which of your invaluable fire proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents through any fire. Our safe was in the second story and fell through to the office, where it remained in the burning ruins 60 hours.

M. O. WHITE.

The above were the agents for the Lockman and Wilson safes.

A large assortment of new and second hand safes constantly on hand.

MARVIN & CO.
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Messrs. THOMSON & CO., 211 Broadway, New Haven, are the sole agents for the New Haven States.

Aug 1—1y

NEW

SUGAR CURING MILL.

PERSONS wishing their own ground can have them with deposition to Mill at

AUBURNDALE WHARF,

June 9 corner of Mary street.

GLASS, TIN and TWIST SHADES of all patterns, in full assortment, at

BLISS' Home Furnishing Store,
Aug 30 147 Thames street.

LAMP BURNERS for Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Common Burning Oil, and Camphene, at

Aug 30 WM. NEWTON & CO.'S.

WOOLEN YARNS, all colors, for sale by

JAMES B. HAMMETT'S
Sept 6 at Tiverton.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 *Broad st. and 1 Spring st*

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location,)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.

New crop Oolong, New crop English Breakfast
" Gunpowder, " " Imperial,
Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Maracaibo
Rio, Parched.
Grounded & very superior quality and Pandelion coffee.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES

Stewart's granulated, Refined A B C Nos,
Fine powdered, Granulated,
and Havana sugars.
Muscovado and New Orleans Molasses.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef,
Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, in bbls, half bbls and bags,
Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.

Lard Whale, Olive, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs,
Raisins, Citron, Currants,
Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles,
Catsups Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,
Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,
Gr'd Spice, warrant'd, Cayenne, Shakers Herbs and
Flavoring Extracts.

SOAPS.

War No. 1, de Pare,
No Texas Excelsior, German Luxural,
Old Palm. Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO.

Lorillards, Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff,
smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster Soda, Cream, Wine and Fancy Crackers

SUNDRIES.

Vanilla Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa, Hominy,
Soap, Hooker's Farina, Corn Starch,
Laundry Starch, Tapioca, Wheaton grits,
Macaroni, Macaroni, Ground rice,
Pyle wheat flour, Babbitt's do Soap carbonate of soda,
Spices, Cream Tartar, Hemp seed,
Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt,
Indigo, Bath brick Wrapping,
Letter, Bill, Cap,
And note paper, Envelopes, Matches,

BRUSHES.

Floor Whitewash, Scrub,
Clothes, Shoe, Hair,
Teeth, House and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms Tubs, Pails,
Dippers, Baskets Covers,
Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards,
Cloth Pins Mops, Trays,
Mats,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters Manure Forks
Shovels, Hoes, Plows,
Cultivators Rakes, Scythes,
Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes,
Cards, Curry Combs, Boxes,
Whips &c.

SHOES.

Mens Boys, Women's,
Misses' an Children's Shoes an Boots.

DRY GOODS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings an Shirtings,
Denim's Prints, Ginghams, Drillings,
Challis, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins,
Brilliants Ticks, Crash, Cassimere,
Ribbons Hadley's, Edgings, Table Linen,
Thread, Silk, and ANKLE NORTONS.

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE,

EARTHERN WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices in any part of the city

PLUMBING.

JOSEPH M. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPERSMITH

No. 236 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pipe Block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work Warranted.

CITY PLUMBING STORE.

JOHN C. WEAVER, JR.,

PLUMBER.

AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes. Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Tinning done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.

JOHN C. WEAVER, Jr.,
March 8—tf No. 4 Mill Street.

PLUMBING STORE.

NATHAN M. CHAFEE,

has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,

Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,

Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Tinning of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

June 28

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1861, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BOSWELL, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. PEYCELLS, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I. East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1862—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all securely invested in Bond & Mortgage and first class in Bank Stock.

Office 257 Broadway over Park Place

and 59 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Ships and their cargoes, in port; Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres.
T. J. Oakley, Surveyor, John Bleecker, Vice Pres.
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport.
Dec 21—1y. Office No. 8 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

INCORPORATED JUNE 1851.

Cash Assets on the 1st of January 1863.

The Capital of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Real Estate in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

A. C. Stafford, Josselyn Waterman, Thomas Hutchins, George S. Jefferson, Caleb Turrey, Walter Humphrey, T. T. Stafford, Philip B. Brown, Henry L. Smith, Allen G. Reed, Samuel B. Young, James S. Rhodes, Thomas C. Doe.

ALLEN G. REED, President.

WARREN RUPPENTHAL, Secretary.

Persons wishing insurance or information concerning same, will please apply to

GEORGE GORDON, Jr., Newport.

GOOD and FINE FEED MEAL, for sale at the Fish Street Grist Mill.

Dec 7 SHERBURNE & Ward.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

No. 122 Thames Street, Newport,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE

SHIP AND COOKING STOVES,

ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,

Britannia, Japaned, Plain and

Wooden Ware.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.

Job work in all its various branches attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. BROWN, S. GODDARD, F. A. BARLOW
Jan 18—tf.

ALBERT SHERMAN,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

No. 259

SOUTH THAMES STREET,

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,

NO. 140 *THAMES STREET,*

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired. ☜

J. H. COZZENS,

152 THAMES STREET,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

JAMES ATKINSON,

COMMISSIONER

FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWPORT,

Over the Post Office.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS & TAILORS,

104 & 106 THAMES STREET,

Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE,

NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

☞ Repairing neatly and promptly executed. ☜

CARPENTERING.

Lumber and Building Materials,

LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

SPRUCE FRAME, a good assortment.
Hemlock Boards of the best quality.
Pine Boards of all qualities.
Southern Cedar Shingles, extra and common.
Shaved Pine, 16 and 18 inch shingles.
Shaved Eastern ced